

Michigan History



MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

MICHIGAN HISTORY

LEWIS BEESON, *Editor*

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Frederic: A Typical Logging Village in the Twilight of the Lumbering Era, 1912-18

Ferris E. Lewis

ONE OF THE MOST FASCINATING CHAPTERS in Michigan's varied story is the record of her forest industry. For years her rivers ran brown at early springtime with the choicest cork pine that ever grew. Later an expanding network of railroads reached out to tap areas that had been inaccessible to water transport and long strings of flatcars, loaded with logs, crawled, like huge serpents, among the wooded hills to the fast growing sawmill towns. Great trees, that had stood for a century or more, came crashing to the earth. Men, horses, and oxen strained to get logs to the river banks or the loading places where they could be sent to the mills. Saws whined and yellow sawdust grew into huge piles. Villages grew, flourished, and then dwindled away as the life blood of a transient industry passed out of a forest land whose sandy soil could not later sustain the agriculture that normally followed in the wake of the timber harvest.

Such a village was Frederic, in Crawford County. At first, about 1876, it had the name of Forest and was but a wooding up stop on the new railroad that ran from Bay City and had just reached Gaylord. Later the name was changed to Fredericville, after Frederic Barker, one of the earliest settlers in the area. Some time afterwards it was shortened to Frederic.

Nearby had once stood some of the finest cork pine that was ever found by a timber cruiser. For many years Frederic knew the rough life of a frontier logging community but by the years 1912 to 1918 the town had already reached the anemic stage in its decline from a once vigorous frontier town. The standing timber, which formerly had stood close by in serried ranks, was fast approaching the vanishing

point. Frederic was nearing the silent oblivion that was already the unrecorded fate of so many other of Michigan's once booming logging towns.

Frederic had never been a large logging center although it had known days as rough and boisterous as any similar frontier community. But as the timber went, only its geographical location as a railroad junction, a few lingering logging camps, and a small farming area to the east, kept the town from becoming merely another name on Michigan's long list of ghost towns whose quiet passing marked the end of a rowdy era on one of America's last frontiers.

The great timber harvest, that had once made the name of Michigan famous, was rapidly coming to an end. No longer were the Au Sable and Manistee rivers filled at spring floodtime with the finest cork pine that the state produced. Charred stumps blackened by passing fires spread for miles east and west across the plains. Scars on the river banks still marked the old spillways. Old railroad grades stretched into cutover and burned-over areas and lay half hidden beneath a new growth of cover trees that had sprung up to stand where once fine pine forests had been.

The rowdy, restless lumberjacks had nearly all passed on to new logging camps farther to the north or west. Only a few of those rough and ready frontiersmen still remained behind. Of these some had local camp addresses while others lay in the local cemetery with forwarding addresses unknown for there had often been heated disputes as to their destination.

There was little hope for the future of the village in the minds of the people living there. "Cut out and get out" and "follow the timber" were common phrases which expressed their thoughts. These people had moved many times before in their lives, as they had followed the loggers and the whining sawmills, and this village, like others before it, would soon be but another memory on their list of temporary stops.

Those were still the days of poor transportation and communication and not one among the people then living there foresaw the coming of the tourist trade that would soon bring people by the thousands, and dollars by the millions, to northern Michigan. In those days the only people that took vacations were boys and girls still in school and a few ne'er-do-wells who worked only when necessity forced them to do so. Today a vacation has become a standard by which many Ameri-

cans now mark the passing of another year of their lives. "It's time to play"; north they go. Because of this resort business, Frederic, like many other former lumbering communities that were once declining after the pineries were cut, is now in the process of resuscitation.

Today on a good highway one passes through this typical remnant of the lumbering days at fifty miles per hour or more. But what was life like there just thirty-five years ago in the fast darkening twilight of the once booming lumbering era?

All the phases of the rough logging frontier were still to be found even if they did exist in a somewhat less glamorous and more tranquil condition than had prevailed formerly.

At that time five saloons, sadly in need of paint and repair, still lingered. Besides catering to the steady patronage of local residents, the remaining five saloons took care of the beverage needs of the "jacks" when they came to town to rest awhile and blow in their "stake." But the neglected, run-down condition of these saloons brazenly proclaimed the obvious fact that liquor, like money, was no longer as plentiful as it formerly had been.

Inside, past the dark-brown, shuttered swinging doors of the saloons, where respectable ladies and young boys were not supposed to go, the large, ornate, plate-glass mirrors on the wall behind the bars reflected fancy-shaped colored bottles, glasses, and the weathered faces of the few remaining "jacks" that yet worked in the logging camps to the northwest of the village. The long bars, in keeping with the rest of the timeworn establishments, presented stained, marred evidence of former rigorous usage. The brass footrails, shined only by the rough, heavy shoes of hard-living men, were stained and speckled by strong, dark tobacco juice that, having been poorly directed, had missed the spittoons and had splattered the rails instead of the floors. A few dented, ball-shaped brass cuspidors, with bent, flared tops, sat here and there on the floor in the center of brown-stained circles that had not been removed by careless mopping. The floors were rough from the pockmarks made by heavy, scuffing, hobnail shoes. The air was pungent with the musty odor of both brewed and distilled drippings that had soaked into the floors, bars, tables, and chairs.

One or two old stoves with peeling, nickel decorations provided heat during the long, cold days of winter. Much of the heat came from the long stovepipe that rose directly upward from the stove, crossed

the room at right angles a few feet below the ceiling, and then disappeared into the wall. When the fire was under full draft the stove-pipe snapped and crackled and the stove itself grew rosy-cheeked with a warm, glowing welcome for any "jack" that arrived from camp for a few days' rest and a good drink. Real "jacks" seldom drank for mere social pleasure. Most of them drank to get drunk. They stayed "boozy" until their little "stake" was spent or "rolled," and then they returned to camp and the old, hard, lonesome life until they felt another thirst which needed quenching in war water.

In a corner of each saloon, but not too inconspicuous to go unnoticed, stood the slot machine, ever ready to devour the nickels and quarters of boys and lumberjacks. Its glass jack pot with its shiny nickels held a special fascination which added an extra seductive interest to its whirling dial face of many bright, attractive colors. But try as one might the "one-armed bandit" always stopped the bout with a mechanical clank of triumph.

Behind each saloon was an enclosed area surrounded by an unpainted, weathered, board fence about eight feet in height. Within each of these enclosures could usually be found a weathered outhouse and along the board fence was usually a pile of battered beer cases partly filled with empty bottles; the contents of which shortly before perhaps had been ceremoniously transferred to the "jacks" who lay sleeping it off in drunken heaps in a near-by corner. Dirty, dark sawdust lay scattered on the ground where it had remained after being washed from a chunk of river ice with splashes of well water secured from a near-by pump.

An icehouse with sawdust oozing out of the door was part of the setting. Each saloonkeeper was sure to have it well stocked every winter with ice from the millpond so that his supply of spirits, which came in colored bottles, could be kept cool and refreshing during the long, warm summer days. Presumably the fence was to provide seclusion for the "jacks" while sobering up, but missing boards, open gates, wide cracks, and knotholes of a variety of sizes made these enclosures anything but private.

Old men, whose faces were deeply furrowed with wrinkles that had been made deeper by years of exposure to rough weather, loitered about these saloons hour after hour. There were no other places for them to go. With cards, more wrinkled and worn than they them-

selves, they whiled away the slowly passing hours and talked of earlier times when "pine was king" and they were younger men. Their gnarled hands, calloused and maimed by ax and saw, slowly fumbled dilapidated cards across the barroom tables and quietly stacked neat little piles of faded and nicked blue, red, and white poker chips with an ardent care that suggested that the little stacks represented all that these men had left in the world. Sometimes they played cards for fun. At other times, when the boys were in from the camps, especially after payday, they played for larger stakes. Then the saloons acquired a more veritable imitation of their former traditional lumberjack character, and old-time memories of former "white water" days, together with various mixtures of mellow liquor, rejuvenated the old men until they imagined they were young once more.

The five saloons were well distributed on both sides of the railroad tracks. When one of the "jacks" tired of the company at any one place, always present was the thought that perhaps other friends might be found just across the way. There was a slow but constant movement from saloon to saloon. Some started out to visit other friends but found the way too long for their unsteady condition and, lying down to rest, dozed off into a drunken stupor with no concern for themselves or passers-by. Cold and rain did not seriously affect that hardy race of "jacks." Only the passing trains seemed to deplete their number.

Three general stores supplied the needs of the people of the village, the farmers, and the logging camps with the usual supplies. These stores were run by Mr. John J. Higgins, Mr. Harry Abraham, and my father, Mr. Thomas E. Lewis.

In today's era of departmentalization, specialization, and rapid transportation it is difficult for one to comprehend the omnibus nature of these old-fashioned general stores. Perhaps their latitude, if not their volume, can be appreciated by recalling the letterhead on my father's stationery which read "T. E. Lewis, General Store—Hay—Grain—Groceries—Dry Goods—Lumberman's Supplies—In Fact Anything."

These three local stores carried many items: ladies' dresses, thread, needles, yard goods, shoes, boots, mackinaws, underwear (some red), patent medicines (pills and liquids for aches and pains), nails, tobacco (strong pipe tobacco for the old-timers and cigarettes for the growing generation), bolts, rope, saws, axes, wedges, pitchforks, shovels, dried

apples, dried prunes, groceries of all kinds, cold meat, notions, dishes, kerosene and gasoline, baled hay, and grain, to mention but a few of the staples. Crackers came in barrels, as did vinegar, sugar, and salt pork. Lard was put up in small tubs and ladled out by the pound. Peanut butter, also sold by the pound, came in five-gallon pails, and by the time the bottom of the pail was reached the peanut butter was usually very dry and tasteless. These sundry supplies (both fresh and stale) satisfied most of the everyday wants of a frontier people whose demands as yet had not been exposed to the seductive charms of modern commercial advertising.

As one looks back at it now, it is surprising what people got along without and never missed. But theirs was a different way of life from ours today and one wonders if perhaps they did not have more time to live and far less upkeep to give them concern than we.

Stores usually kept open from about seven o'clock in the morning till nine or ten in the evening five days a week. But on Saturday they did not close until eleven o'clock at night. They remained open evenings more to conform to tradition than because there was any real prospect of business. It was a manifestation of a suppressed hope that a lone purchaser might come along with a casual request for an extra plug of chewing tobacco or because of the suddenly realized need of another gallon of kerosene.

The late closings provided warm places for idlers to meet, swap yarns, chew tobacco, pass judgment on the merits of home remedies and patent medicines, elect the president, fight World War I, and get the local gossip if there happened to be any that day.

Should one's necessities surpass the limited local sources of supply, or the vanity of one's wife remain unsatisfied by local stocks, there remained the two unfailing standbys of rural people everywhere, the catalogues of Sears Roebuck and Company and of Montgomery Ward and Company. While perusing these bulky, fascinating volumes people passed many a pleasurable evening hour in self-aggrandizement or in happy anticipation of a desired purchase. From these catalogues the local residents received their first real contact with modern commercial advertising. However, these catalogues were usually more plentiful than the money with which to buy their attractively displayed offerings. In fact, most people got along with little more than

the barest of necessities. Life was rigorous and plain and there was little if any money left for "trimmin's" and "fixin's."

Piles of charred wood and ashes, here and there, marked the former location of homes and business places that had been destroyed by fire. Most of the houses that were then left had received little attention and care. Only a few citizens had faith enough in the future of the village to keep their houses painted and in an attractive condition. The greater part of the houses that remained standing were small, frame structures made from a good grade of pine. In general they had four or five small rooms.

None of them had what would today be called a basement. A few had dark, damp holes under them called cellars that were reached sometimes from the inside of the house and sometimes from the outside of the house. Outside cellar doors usually slanted at a forty-five degree angle so as to shed snow and rain. Inside doors, called trap doors, were a hinged section of the floor of some room. When raised, these doors exposed a rickety stairs or ladder that led down into the cellar.

In these cellars one usually found a sand floor, some sturdy shelves for storing home-canned fruits, a few bushels of potatoes for winter use, one or two crocks of farmer's butter, a few eggs, a crock of sauerkraut, a multitude of cobwebs, a battered rattrap or two, and the droppings of mice and rats. But these places were cool and provided the only semblance of refrigeration to be found in the houses. As such, these cellars played an important role in the lives of the people.

Few houses had any foundation. Sometimes they had been built on stone piers, or stone or cement walls. Others had been constructed on short cedar posts which, after a few years, rotted and let the floors sag, and this in turn caused the doors to bind. Most doors had been sawed off at an angle and but a few fitted their original casings. Some houses had all kinds of doors, shanty, panel, and the like, which had been picked up at various places.

Most of the rooms were small and not too well lighted. There was usually a living-room, sometimes a surplus living-room in the better homes called a parlor, a dining-room, a kitchen, and two or more bedrooms. Usually one bedroom was downstairs and the others were upstairs. These upstairs rooms nearly always were reached by a nar-

row, steep stairway which was almost always closed off by a door directly at the bottom.

The floors of the living-rooms and the bedrooms were often covered with a coarse rag carpeting. Over the rough, wide-plank floor a thin layer of straw or newspapers was first spread as padding and insulation. Over this the carpet was placed. One side of the carpet was tacked to the floor close to the baseboard; then it was pulled into place by hand or the use of a carpet stretcher and tacked on the other three sides of the room. All extra carpeting was carefully folded under. Each year or two at house-cleaning time this process had to be repeated all over again. It was a task not only hard on the disposition but on the knees and fingers.

The furnishings in the rooms of these houses varied from almost nothing to enough to make them livable and conducive to a homelike atmosphere. The average living-room had a few comfortable, well-used rocking chairs of various types and sizes. If it were up-to-date it included a large, black, heavily-stuffed, imitation-leather chair. There was usually a cherry or walnut stand, the top of which was a flat piece of gray, dark-streaked marble. On some of these stands a fancifully designed kerosene lamp sat in the center of a piece of lace crochet that had been made by the mistress of the house. An ornately bound book or two added to the weight of the marble slab, but being little read, often did little to stimulate thought, though these books did give an added cultural appearance to the setting.

In the winter time a wood stove, on a tin stove board, usually occupied a good share of the space near the center of the room. The stove-pipe often disappeared into a hole in the ceiling of the room and gave some heat to the room above. Sometimes registers were placed in the ceilings so that the heat below could ascend to upper rooms.

On the walls of the living-rooms hung large pictures of parents, children, or relatives. The men were usually well hidden behind huge beards, mustaches, and broad, black neckties; the women wore switches, "rats," high lace collars, leg-of-mutton sleeves, long, flowing full skirts, and high buttoned shoes. These pictures were enclosed in heavy, gold-painted, carved frames that were excellent as dust catchers. Besides these pictures some walls also had hung on them examples of needlework which exhibited people, horses, buggies, flowers, or mottos such as "God Bless Our Home."

Window shades were often soiled, worn, frayed, and torn. There were few fancy curtains and sometimes none at all. In the better homes they were hung on a pole which lay horizontally across the top of the window. Each end of the pole usually had some gilded decoration. Wallpaper presented a variety of hues, designs, and usage marks. The occupant of the house, with the aid of family and friends, had done the papering and so the results exhibited various degrees of craftsmanship.

These things, together with a few chunks and sticks of wood for the stove, and perhaps a cuspidor, usually completed the furnishings of the living-rooms. If there was a parlor it was similarly furnished and less used.

The bedrooms were commonly furnished with an iron or an old-fashioned wooden bedstead with a high, ornate headpiece and medium height footboard. Onto sagging springs was placed a cotton mattress already well grooved and pressed and not conducive to comfort. During the winter a feather tick was added to give warmth below. Over this were placed old-fashioned, thick, heavy, homemade quilts that had been fashioned from old dresses, suits, and other scraps of cloth. Many of these quilts were carefully hand-sewn and tied. The needlework thus displayed was the pride of many housewives. Over this pile of bedding was placed a bedspread. Such a bed was high and soft and warm. It had to be in an unheated room with the mercury hovering around the zero mark every night.

A commode was an essential furnishing in a home which had no plumbing. On the commode often sat a large, thick, flaring, crockery washbowl in which had been placed a large, crockery pitcher for holding water, for washing, or for bathing. On the rail that ran across the back of the commode hung towels and washcloths. Below, a door opened into an inside compartment in which was a large slop jar, with a crockery top, for night use or in case of sickness. A dresser, or chiffonette, together with one or two chairs completed the bedroom furnishings.

Dining-room tables were round or oblong. Both kinds were extensible so as to accommodate large families and family gatherings. Dining-room chairs were of the high-back, spiked-top type. Better homes had printed linoleum on the floor but many of the poorer families were content to use the original wooden flooring. Fancy dishes were

displayed in china closets or on buffets or hung from the dining-room moulding.

The kitchen was the utility room of the house. Here the cooking and often the family washings were done. A huge kitchen range was the largest and most essential piece of furniture. In it could be found a firebox, ashpit, and oven; a warming oven overhead; and a reservoir at one side for warming water. Pans and pots hung around the room. Dishes and food were placed in cupboards. The baking and dish washing was done on the kitchen table or, if the housewife was fortunate enough, a kitchen cabinet, in which could be found many of the essentials of a woman's need for cooking. Few kitchens boasted a sink. Dishwater was usually thrown out the back door where it sank quickly into the sandy soil. A wood box occupied one corner of the room and was usually very unattractive since it was filled with split wood, chips, sweepings from the floors, and waste paper.

Back of the houses there were sheds—often old barns once used to stable horses and cows. By the time of which I write most of them had become catchalls. Many were used for woodsheds but more often the wood was merely piled or dumped into the yard.

A half mile or so to the west of the village across the Au Sable River stands a low range of hills, then still covered with virgin hardwood. When spring came those wooded hills took on a bright green coloring that slowly faded to a darker hue during the warm summer. With the first frost of autumn the ridge became a riot of gaudy colors: reds, browns, and yellows.

This stand of timber ran south from the village for about two miles to the farm of Wellington Batterson, an early pioneer in Crawford County. North and west the hardwood forest spread out and the thickly matted treetops looked like a great, green, deep-napped carpet spreading across the rolling hills toward Deward and Fayette. In this virgin forest a few miles from Frederic were logging camps occupied by the few remaining "jacks" who were rapidly finishing the hardwood cut of the David Ward estate under the direction of their walking boss, Mr. Sandy Harvey. In other camps, inhabited by men with their families, men were at work cutting branches and treetops into four-foot wood to be used in making charcoal. Both the lumberjacks and the woodcutters lived in wooden shacks covered with black tar paper which kept out the wind and filled the air with a rancid odor as the

wind swept around them. There was nothing artistic or permanent about the camp buildings. They were built for temporary purposes only.

Between this range of hills and the village ran the Au Sable River. A small earthen and timber dam across the river held back the water to form a millpond which was used to float logs for the heading-mill, which at that time made keg and barrel heads and was the only village industry. The backwater from the dam stretched north along the river valley for the distance of a mile or more. Above the surface of the water projected many dead tree trunks, and beneath the water could then be seen old stumps, from which the timber had earlier been cut. Today the old dam and the millpond are memories of the past. A new growth of small cover trees has sprung up and hidden the old landmarks and the river running through them has returned to its former natural bed.

South of Frederic a gravel road ran for half a mile parallel to the railroad track. It was a single-lane road made of very fine gravel and, at that time, was considered to be an excellent road. Beyond this half-mile stretch of gravel the roadway was graded for nearly five miles. During these years a single-lane roadway was laid upon it. About five miles south of town the gravel ended and the road, just as it does today, curved southeastward toward Grayling, but from the end of the gravel on, the tracks, called roads, were really trails, that ran winding in and out between the scraggly jack pines across the sandy plains to Grayling.

These early roads were really three winding paths or ruts cut through the sod into the sandy plains. The center path was made and used by single horses. The outer paths were made by teams and the wheels of buggies and wagons. Sometimes the ground was hard and formed a solid roadbed. At other places the yellow dry sand of the plains would cut deeply and then the golden sand would fall in a steady stream from slowly turning wheels of horse-drawn vehicles. Fortunately these roads were never muddy.

When automobiles began to be used, they were driven over the same sandy trails that formerly had been used by buggies and wagons. Because of the action of the rear wheels of early cars these trail roads became very crooked, cut up, and full of chuckholes where the cars had pushed out the sand.

From time to time new trails were made across the plains. This brought into being an unmarked network of roads and crosscuts through the trees that was very confusing to anyone unacquainted with its intricate windings. Luckily for any strange traveler, most of the roads usually came out at the same place.

Cars had little upholstery. They were built higher than are present-day automobiles and achieved a bumpy swaying motion unknown to present-day cars which speed along the same route on smooth pavement. Anyone then riding over the crooked, gravel roads or the winding, sandy, plains trails, was sure to have his bones well rattled, his joints vigorously exercised, and the protuberances on which he sat more than gently massaged. But such travel was the latest in transportation then and did possess definite advantages over walking or riding in buggies.

To the north of Frederic a sandy, crooked road ran beside the railroad track to the next little village of Waters (formerly Bradford Lake). Today people go speeding along this same route, never dreaming that just thirty-five years ago the road was so very crooked and sandy that people often drove east from Frederic and then north into Waters to avoid the unpleasant seven crooked, sandy miles along the railroad track.

Waters a few years before had been a busy sawmill town. But the timber harvest there had passed. The mill was gone. Only a few blocks of houses remained standing on what is now the Waters airport. During these years the remaining houses were wrecked and sold for second-hand lumber. Many houses were sold for as low as \$10 to anyone who would haul them away before a certain date. At that time the houses, together with the scrap that was left, were burned.

In 1916, Mr. Henry Stephens, the last wealthy lumberman of Waters, built his name into his famous "bottle fence." Now a tourist attraction, this fence, made of beer, wine, and whiskey bottles and cement, was originally about four feet high and two hundred feet long. Mr. Stephens also erected at this time a large barn as part of his new farm development. It came to be used mainly, however, as the living quarters for a baseball team that challenged all comers. During recent years this structure has been made over into an inn.

All roads that ran west from Frederic were sandy trails that first led through the virgin hardwood and then out onto the stump and bush-

covered, sandy Manistee plains from which the pine had been cut thirty or forty years before. In some places these roads ran straight along section lines but in others they followed the path of least resistance between the charred stumps and brush across the plain to the bridges across the Manistee River.

Some thirty miles west of Frederic lay the towns of Kalkaska and Mancelona; two other dying lumbering villages. Northwest, about eight miles distant, was what remained of the little town of Deward, which was named after David E. Ward, Michigan's wealthiest lumberman. The great pine lumber-mill that once stood there on the banks of the Manistee began running in September, 1901, and ran without stopping until 1912. It had been one of the largest and best mills in the state and held the record for the annual cut of a single mill. But by 1912 the pine had been cut and the mill was soon torn down and shipped away. A few houses, of the nearly three hundred that once housed the millworkers, remained. Even those houses were all wrecked for lumber during the following years. Much of the secondhand lumber from Deward and Waters went to help build the fast-growing industrial cities further south.

East of Frederic ran a low range of hills of sandy soil which was covered mostly with small poplar and other cover trees that had sprung up in the wake of past lumbering operations. Through a break in these hills a single-lane gravel road ran eastward toward Lovells.

A mile east from Frederic stood the remains of the large orchard planted by Henry Ward, son of David E. Ward. A few years before it had been commercially picked, but fire had destroyed all of it that lay north of the road and the rest had received little care. It was not sprayed or pruned and the fruit had little commercial value. Its dilapidated condition today bears witness to the lumberman's misunderstanding of proper land utilization.

Past the orchard the graded road ran on eastward through a small farming community as far as Jones Lake. A few miles south of this road stood a little, scraggly stand of pine which was considered to be too small for commercial lumbering. Today this patch of pine, eighty-five acres in area, now called the Hartwick Pines, is the only virgin pine left in the Lower Peninsula. In those days no one paid any attention to it, but today it is visited each summer by thousands of

people eager to see the pines that once made Michigan famous as a lumber-producing state.

At Buck's Hill near Jones Lake the gravel ended. The road across the plains and between K. P. and Little K. P. lakes became the usual three trails in the sand, winding in and out among the jack pines and scrubby growth to Lovells on the north branch of the Au Sable River.

Lovells had once been a milltown, but by these years all the mills were gone and only a few houses had survived to mark the village site. An old hotel, which still stands, called the Douglas House, was commencing to cater to a new class of patrons—the trout fishermen who were beginning to come north to fish in both the Au Sable and Manistee rivers.

Although the great lumber era had passed, there remained enough of the logging days to give the rising generation a glimpse of the life that their fathers had lived. The last of the pine had been cut, but there remained a few years' cutting of hardwood in the forests between Frederic and Deward. Here lumber camps were still in operation and, although they had had some improvements, they had not yet been mechanized as the lumber camps of the West are today. Anyone visiting the camps either drove in or walked up the railroad track and took the spur from the main line which led to the camp.

The first activity that one saw was the jamming crew at the decking ground busy at work loading logs onto railroad flatcars for shipment to sawmills still in operation. It was interesting to watch the jamming crew as it swung the logs high over the cars. Short wooden pins were first driven into the iron brackets on the side of the flatcars to keep the logs from rolling off. Hooks like ice tongs, each one at the end of a steel cable, were placed in the ends of a log. A little team of horses with muscles as hard as knots, at the command of a teamster who drove them without reins, would raise the log and swing it over the flatcar where it would then be lowered gently into place. One by one the logs were loaded onto a car. A pyramid pile, placed lengthwise of the car, was thus built at each end. When a car was loaded it would be moved away and a new one would take its place.

Back in the woods the swampers, fellers, buckers, and skidders were busily at work. Once a tree had been felled, the branches were cut off and the trunk or bole bucked into logs of sixteen, eighteen, or twenty feet in length. Then a teamster, with a team of horses, would

hook a pair of tongs into one end of a log and skid it out of the brush. Once it had been moved to where a pair of big wheels could be driven over it, the log, or perhaps two or three if they were small enough, would be picked up under the big wheels and carried to the jamming crew who were at work loading the logs onto flatcars. In the winter time the big wheels were not used, but the logs were jammed onto huge sleighs, and teams of horses, shod with sharp-spiked shoes, pulled the great sleighs loaded with logs down from the woods to the railroad track.

The lumber camps then in operation employed perhaps fifty to seventy-five men. The camp buildings were made of wide boards covered with tar paper for warmth. They usually consisted of an office, a blacksmith's shop, a barn for the horses and the few oxen that were still at work in the woods, a bunkhouse, and a cook shanty with a dining-room at one end.

The bunkhouse, with a door at each end, was the typical long, narrow, lumber-camp bunkhouse of years before even to the smell, which was a strange combination of stale air, heavy tobacco smoke, wood smoke, and various sundry odors that emitted from drying sweaty shoes and clothing. The bunks in the bunkhouse were double-decked iron beds placed end to end and covered with a very poor grade of mattress or a ticking stuffed with straw. Over these the lumberjacks threw a few blankets between which they slept, often in twos—two above and two below. After a hard day's work in the woods, they could sleep almost anywhere, even in the bunkhouse in spite of all of the heavy snoring that went on, not to say anything about the inconvenience of being bitten by "creepers" (lice) and bedbugs.

The bunkhouse was heated by a large stove which occupied the center of the long room. The stovepipe ran from the stove to each end of the building where it turned upward at right angles and disappeared out through the roof. Along each side of this stovepipe, between it and the bunks, was stretched a wire the entire length of the bunkhouse. Over this wire the "jacks" threw their wet clothing so that it would dry out during the night and be ready for use the following work day.

At one end of the bunkhouse was the usual standard camp washing equipment consisting of a large, narrow sink made of boards and sheet metal. In it were to be found a few battered tin or enamel wash basins.

A tin dipper, which was used for dipping water from a large barrel into the basins for washing hung near by. Bars of soap lay scattered about and were used by all, as were the towels which hung near by. No one at that time thought much about the sanitary conditions of such washing arrangements. One or two razor strops, together with a couple of cracked mirrors hanging from nails driven into the walls, completed the lavatory furnishings.

The call, "Come and get it," sometimes verbal and sometimes given by means of horn or bell, brought the men from the bunkhouse into the dining-room. In true lumberjack custom, they filed in without saying a word and took their accustomed places on the long benches that extended the entire length of the tables. Before them on the table would be tin or earthen plates turned upside down, beside which were pewter or steel knives, forks, and spoons, huge dishes of cooked meat, jokingly called "bull meat," dishes of steaming boiled or mashed potatoes, baked beans, stewed prunes, platters piled high with fresh camp-baked bread or biscuits, bowls of gravy, huge pies, cookies called "square timbers," and huge pots filled with strong black coffee which steamed softly out into the air.

Without benefit of grace, the "jacks" fell quickly to eating, for no good "jack" wanted to waste any good "eatin" time if he could help it. No one spoke during the meal. Each one reached for what he wanted and ate rapidly. When one had finished his dinner, he would mop his plate with a piece of bread and then help himself to the dessert which he found before him on the table. Then having finished his meal, he would arise and walk out, often rubbing his mouth on his sleeve as he left.

Once outside, especially during warm weather, a "jack" would spend considerable time sitting in the sun of a summer evening and be continually engaged in picking his teeth with a sliver of wood which he had carefully whittled for the purpose. If he were a teamster, he would often, after his supper at night, again visit the barn to see that his horses were well bedded down for the night. Otherwise, he would, unless the evening were warm and enticing, go into the bunkhouse where he would smoke, chew, spit, swap stories, or practice on his violin, harmonica, or jew's-harp. Perhaps he could get a few of the boys to play cards with him. But as a rule, the "jacks" were tired at

the end of a day's work, and darkness usually found them ready to climb into their bunks.

Early the following morning they would be awakened for breakfast. The teamsters got up first around 4:30 A.M. and went out to feed and care for their horses. Later, the other "jacks" would climb from their bunks, wash, and get ready for their breakfast before "striking off" into the woods for the day's work.

Breakfast followed the same pattern and consisted of almost the same things to eat as did the supper the "jacks" had had the night before. All was quiet except for the sound of coffee being poured into cups and the rattle of dishes. Huge bowls filled with pancakes were carried in from the kitchen. Once on the table, the pancakes were speared by the forks of the "jacks" and placed upon their plates, where they swam in heavy, black, strap syrup. A good breakfast had fried potatoes and fried eggs, as well as large patties of pork sausage, which were generously seasoned with large spurts of ketchup.

The lumber camps were still a part of the life of the people living at Frederic and it seemed hard for them to realize that the booming logging days had passed them by and that already other parts of the country were being stripped of their timber. To the people it seemed as if the camps, which they had always known and talked about, would always be there, but by these years the twilight of lumbering was fast fading into complete darkness.

By this time, good lumber was already becoming valuable. Only a few years before, few cared if great fires swept over the countryside and consumed the debris left behind in the wake of the lumbermen. But by 1915, lumber was becoming scarce enough so that even treetops had a commercial value. In order save this wood that otherwise would have gone to waste, men were brought in whose job it was to go into the slashings from which the logs had already been removed and cut the limbs of the treetops into four-foot wood.

These woodcutters, with their families, lived in little one-room, tarpaper shanties which were perhaps ten by twelve or twelve by fourteen feet in size. Most of these families were what would be called migrants today. They stayed awhile and then passed on to other jobs at other places.

Most of the woodcutters arrived in town "flat broke." Many of them, no doubt, had left accounts behind at the stores in the towns where

they used to live. Their first task on arriving was usually to secure credit from one of the local merchants for a two weeks' supply of groceries for themselves and their families. Should one of the merchants refuse a woodcutter credit, he would then go to another. This would mean that from that time on, as long as he and his family lived in the neighborhood, his credit was confined almost entirely to one store.

The camps in which the woodcutters lived with their families were really small temporary villages and of necessity were often moved so that the men would be near their work. For this reason, the houses were cheaply constructed. They were usually heated by a cheap, small, round, sheet-iron stove which sat in the center of the room on a tin stove board. Wood for the fire was usually fed in through a round hole in the top of the stove. The water which these people used was carried to their cabins from a common pump above a sand point well. The amount of household furnishing depended entirely upon the family, but because of the necessity of continually moving every few months, it was not wise for them to accumulate too much. In fact, most of them had little that could be termed household furnishings except a stove, a table, a few old chairs, some pots and pans, an iron bedstead, a few pails, an ax, and a saw.

Scale day came every two weeks. At that time, a representative from the company measured the amount of wood that each man had cut and issued him a check drawn on the company for his work.

After the cutting of the wood had been paid for, other men who owned teams of horses hauled the wood to the nearest railroad spur and piled it onto cars. These teamsters usually had a heavy wagon with wide-rimmed wheels and a large frame with split, upright posts, like a corncrib. What each teamster received for his pay depended upon the number of cords of wood that he was able to haul.

After the woodcutters had been paid they always came to town the following day. A few of them were able to own old cars which usually took a large part of their income to keep in motion. However, most of them had no way of getting to town except by walking. Nevertheless, it was a great event for these people to leave their little place in the woods and come to town, for here were new faces and new places. Some of the men stopped at the local saloons, but all of the men, women, and children came to the stores to trade. Usually they merely

applied their checks on the bills which they owed at the stores. Seldom did they ever have any money left over. They then ordered their groceries for the next two weeks. But placing their grocery lists in the hands of the grocers did not exhaust their reasons for coming to town, for while the grocer was busy filling out their order, they and their wives and children were busy looking at the many things which were on display in the stores. To them it was about the same experience as it is for a person today to go downtown and walk through one of the large department stores and see the many things which are for sale, even though he cannot buy them. They knew that they could perhaps never afford many of the things which they saw; but at the same time they received a certain amount of pleasure by merely looking at them or perchance by feeling the quality of the goods. The women were always interested in new cooking dishes, bolts of pretty cloth, and things on the notion counter which appealed to them and to the young people.

Scale day was a big day for the children, too, for at that time the children in the camps did not have an opportunity to go to school, and life must have been rather dull for them. They had little to play with or to do and scale day meant a walk to town with the older folks, and perhaps there would be enough left over from dad's pay to buy a few pieces of the tempting candy in the candy case.

[To be continued]

William Montague Ferry and the Protestant Mission on Mackinac Island

Janet White

IN 1819 JEDIDIAH MORSE, AN OUTSTANDING GEOGRAPHER and Congregational minister, was commissioned by the United States government to make a tour to determine the condition of the Indians and to report his findings to the secretary of war.¹ In telling of conditions in Michigan Territory he explained that the Indians had ceded much of their land to the United States, reserving small tracts of land for themselves.² Most of the reservations were practically surrounded by white settlers. Consequently, it was no longer easy to find game close at hand. To meet this problem the Indians broke up into small bands and scattered into different parts of the territory.

Morse was firmly convinced that the Indians should be educated and civilized. He felt that an important method of achieving this desired result was to establish "education families" at the military posts. The fort would protect the missionaries while they carried on their work with the Indians and would at the same time benefit from the moral and religious influence of the mission. In 1820 when Morse visited Michigan Territory, there were five military posts established: Detroit, Mackinac, Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, and St. Peters near St. Anthony's Falls. A sixth was planned for Sault Ste. Marie.³

The location of the military forts was not the only determining factor in the organization of Indian missions. It was important to take into consideration the fur trading centers where Indians from the interior and scattered points would gather periodically. There were

¹This paper was read before the history and political science section of the Michigan Academy of Science Arts and Letters at Ann Arbor. Ed. The writer wishes to express her appreciation to Dr. Lewis G. Vander Velde of the University of Michigan for his valuable suggestions on the preparation of this paper.

²For provisions of the Indian treaties and a map showing the location of the lands see Alpheus Felch, "The Indians of Michigan and the Cession of Their Lands to the United States by Treaties" in the *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 26:274-97 (Lansing, 1896).

³Jedidiah Morse, *A Report to the Secretary of War of the United States on Indian Affairs, Comprising a Narrative of a Tour Performed in the Summer of 1820*, appendix, 19, 28, 29, 89 (New Haven, 1822).

six prominent trading sections in Michigan Territory at this time, namely Mackinac, Detroit, Sault Ste. Marie, and the St. Joseph, Grand River, and Saginaw valleys. When a fort and a trading center were located in the same place, there was a double reason for setting up a mission. Since Mackinac Island was the location of not only a military post but also the center of fur trading for the American Fur Company, it was a strategic point for Indian mission work. Here during the summer months the Indians and traders would gather in great numbers. Although the regular population of the island was only about 450 it often reached one or two thousand during the trading season. The island was also a convenient stopping place for the Indians on their way to Drummond Island to receive their annual presents from the British. To this important point, William Montague Ferry was sent in June, 1822, by the Northern Missionary Society.⁴

William Montague Ferry was born on September 8, 1796, in Granby, Massachusetts, the youngest son of a family of ten. In his youth he decided to enter the ministry, a choice which met with his father's approval, provided that he would promise to seek no outside aid, but would depend on his own efforts to pay his way. Ferry gained valuable experience and saved some money by clerking for three years in his brother Heman's store at Remsen, New York, and by tutoring for one year in a seminary at Kinderhook, where his uncle, Joseph Montague, was principal. At the end of the year he went to Plainfield, Massachusetts, and prepared for college under the Rev. Moses Halleck. While getting ready for college, he took charge of the Sanderson Academy at Ashfield, Massachusetts. In 1817 he entered Union College and graduated in 1820. He then took a two year theology course in New Brunswick with the faculty of Rutgers College, finishing his training with Dr. Gardner Spring, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York City.⁵

When Ferry decided to come to Mackinac Island, he planned to stay only one year, but after firsthand observation of the situation he resolved to start a mission. In his first year on the island a church was organized with nine members. He returned to the East, married

⁴Ida Amanda Johnson, *The Michigan Fur Trade*, 129 (Lansing, 1919); Henry R. Schoolcraft, *Narrative Journal of Travels from Detroit Northwest through the Great Chain of American Lakes to the Sources of the Mississippi River*, 112 (Albany, 1821); Morse, Report, appendix, 7.

⁵Joseph M. Wilson, ed., *Presbyterian Historical Almanac and Annual Remembrancer of the Church*, 10:201-2 (Philadelphia, 1868).

Amanda White on July 8, 1823, and came once more to Mackinac in October, 1823, under the patronage of the United Foreign Missionary Society. In 1826 the United Foreign Missionary Society merged with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a board which represented the Presbyterian, the Congregationalist, and the Reformed Dutch denominations. After the merger, the American Board took the mission under its charge.⁶

Ferry's was not the first Protestant mission to the Indians established in the area now known as Michigan. Just a year earlier, the Rev. Isaac McCoy, under the leadership of the Board of Missions of the Baptist General Convention, established a mission at Carey, near the present location of Niles. McCoy's work serves as an interesting contrast to Ferry's activities on Mackinac. Under the provisions of the Treaty of Chicago of 1821 the Potawatomi, in ceding part of their lands to the United States, gave a square mile for a mission with the understanding that the government would place a teacher and a blacksmith there. In addition, \$1,000 a year was allowed for fifteen years; of this amount, \$400 was for the teacher's salary, \$365 for the blacksmith, and the rest of the money for iron and steel. McCoy was appointed teacher for the Potawatomi and was thus assured of some support for his mission plans. Money was a constant worry, since little help came from the Baptist board. He was also successful in receiving \$200 a year, later raised to \$600, from the \$10,000 annual congressional appropriation made in 1819 for the instruction and civilization of the Indians. The Carey mission had as one of its major responsibilities the task of helping the Indians change to a settled way of life. Some of the Potawatomi showed an interest in receiving agricultural instruction. Through the help of the missionaries, the Indians started making improvements on their land. To encourage the Potawatomi in cultivating the soil, McCoy sometimes sent his Indian pupils to the fields with the hired white laborers.

⁶Letter from Amanda White Ferry to a friend in the "Quotation Record, Selected and Recorded from Family Letters, of Incidents in the History of Mackinac Island During the Residence There of Rev. William Montague Ferry and Amanda White Ferry Between 1823 and 1837," by Amanda Harwood Ferry Hall, 1:49 among the Ferry Family Papers in the Michigan Historical Collections at the University of Michigan; *Quarterly Paper of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions*, 20:79 (March, 1835); American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, *Seventeenth Annual Report*, 109 (Boston, 1826).

In January, 1823, McCoy opened a school for Indian children. By November, 1824, there were sixty-three students. The program combined the usual reading, writing, and arithmetic with the practical matters of ploughing, planting, harrowing, and working in the blacksmith shop for the boys, and for the girls the domestic arts of spinning, weaving, and sewing.

As the white settlements increased, McCoy became more and more interested in a plan to settle the Indians in territory beyond the Mississippi River. Looking forward to that time, he was anxious to train his more promising Indian pupils for "enlarged usefulness." He succeeded in placing seven Indians in the New York Baptist Theological Institution in Hamilton.

Money was not the only scarcity felt by the Carey mission. There were never enough missionaries to do the work. "We are wearing out very fast," McCoy reported, "and sometimes fear we shall hardly last until we can be reinforced." Other discouragements plagued the mission according to McCoy.

Our prospects of usefulness in this country are completely blighted, the wretched Indians around us, without the hope of better conditions from any improvements which they may make, daily grow more stupid and indifferent to everything like improvement of circumstances in life, or in mind. From intemperance, and other evils resulting from the proximity of white settlements, they are rapidly wasting away.

The lands of the Potawatomi were ceded to the United States, with the exception of a ten-mile square around the mission establishment. With the prospect of removal westward before them, the Indians were no longer interested in what the mission could offer them. In 1830 the operations at Carey were closed. McCoy ended his connection with the Baptist board the same year by accepting a governmental appointment as agent of Indian affairs. He spent many years in the Indian Territory, working for the improvement of the Indians.⁷

As in the case of the Carey station, the Mackinac mission was established to bring Christianity and civilization to the Indians of the Great Lakes region.⁸ They were desperately in need of help from some

⁷For McCoy and the Carey mission, see Isaac McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions*, especially 113-14, 198, 239, 242, 262, 265, 271, 331-32 (Washington, 1840); *The American Baptist Magazine*, new series 5:85 (Boston, 1825).

⁸American Board, *Twentieth Annual Report*, 82-83 (Boston, 1829).

source. The War of 1812 brought terrible suffering to them. Abandoned by the British after the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, "the tribes were literally starving and in rags."⁹ A large Indian boarding school was an important part of Ferry's plan. Here the Indian children would "remain under the care of the mission a length of time sufficient not only for them to acquire a knowledge of the common branches of a school education, but also to become acquainted with various kinds of labor appropriate to their situation."¹⁰ As the influence of the mission spread, stations would be opened in the interior. Because of the close contact between the Indians and the traders, Ferry realized the importance of bringing the fur traders under the influence of the mission.

That the Ferrys did not waste time getting the mission established is evident from the fact that one week after their arrival they had twelve children in the school. The number of boarding students increased rapidly, reaching a total of 104 by 1829. The Indian tribes represented at the school were the Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi, Winnebago, Menominee, Sauk, Fox, and Sioux. However, very few full-blooded Indian children were enrolled. Half-breeds predominated; some were only one-fourth Indian. The year after the school opened, the United Foreign Missionary Society allowed the Ferrys to receive white children from the village as day students. This policy continued during the life of the Mackinac mission.¹¹

From the time the Ferrys arrived on Mackinac Island, there was a desperate need for buildings to accommodate the growing mission. The workmen hired to do the job in 1824 left before the buildings were completed. Fortunately, the staff included Martin Heydenburk, teacher and general handy man, who was freed from teaching so that he could work on the unfinished buildings.¹²

The property estimate that appeared in the *Eighteenth Annual Report* of the American board gives an indication of the size of the establishment, as well as some of the phases of work carried on by the

⁹Henry R. Schoolcraft, *Personal Memoirs of a Residence of Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes on the American Frontiers*, 487 (Philadelphia, 1851).

¹⁰American Board, *Twenty-fourth Annual Report*, 123 (Boston, 1833).

¹¹Letters from Amanda W. Ferry to a friend in the "Quotation Record," 1:49, 50 among the Ferry Family Papers; American Board, *Eighteenth Annual Report*, 139 (Boston, 1827); American Board, *Twentieth Annual Report*, 83; *Quarterly Paper of the American Board*, 20:79.

¹²Martin Heydenburk, "The Old Church and Mission House at Mackinac" in the *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 3:157-58 (Lansing, 1881).

staff and the boys in the school. The buildings with improvements were valued at \$3,500; the blacksmith's shop and the barn at \$800; the materials for building and fences at \$450; carts, wagons, and other farming utensils, \$275; blacksmith's tools and stock, \$250; stoves, pipes, and household furniture, \$700; a new schooner of eighteen tons, \$400; a sailboat, \$60; provisions and produce, \$2,675; wood for the winter, \$500; livestock, \$372; and a wharf, \$50. The total property estimate was \$10,032. As for the annual expenditures, the peak year was 1829 when \$4,832.32 was spent. Although the major income for the mission came from the American board, approximately \$300 was appropriated annually by the United States government from the \$10,000 fund for the improvement of the Indians.¹³

Time was not to be wasted by the boys and girls in the school nor by the staff. A letter from one of the boarding students reported that they had a vacation of three weeks a year, worked nine hours each day, and had three hours for themselves.¹⁴ Martin Heydenburk, in recalling his experiences at Mackinac, remembered his nine years confinement in a schoolroom for an average of twelve hours a day and five and a half days a week.¹⁵ The subjects taught were reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, ancient and modern history. Each year in July oral examinations were given in the presence of the traders and other visitors to the island. The program was not confined to the classroom. The boys worked in the shoemaker's shop, in the blacksmith's shop, in the garden, and on the farm; while the girls helped with the cooking, sewing, and other household tasks.

In addition to the school, there was the church program, which included two or three services on Sunday, Sunday school, and one or two meetings for prayer or preaching during the week. In the fall of 1829 the new church was started and was dedicated in March, 1830. The average size of the Sunday morning congregation, which included the mission family, the school, and the people of the village, was between 200 and 250 people.¹⁶

¹³American Board, *Eighteenth Annual Report*, 140-41; American Board, *Twentieth Annual Report*, 103; William Wilkins, *Report on Indian School Fund* (28 Congress, 1 session, volume 5, House Executive Documents, no. 247) (Washington D.C., 1844).

¹⁴*Missionary Herald*, 26:388 (December, 1830).

¹⁵Heydenburk, "The Old Church and Mission House," in the *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 3:158.

¹⁶*Missionary Herald*, 26:13 (January, 1830).

That the fur traders were very much aware of the value of the Mackinac mission is shown by their generous contributions to the church building fund and to the school, and by the fact that a large proportion of the boarding school pupils were children of fur traders. Perhaps the effect of Ferry's work can be shown best by the fact that many of the traders were eager for missionaries to be sent to their fur trading posts. To meet this need Frederic Ayer, one of the teachers at Mackinac, left to spend a year near a trading post in the interior. Another evidence of the fur traders' interest in the mission work was the organization of an auxiliary of the American board by some of the traders. During the time the traders were on the island to transact their business, many of them attended Ferry's church.¹⁷ The favorable influence of the mission on these men was commented on in the *Quarterly Paper of the American Board*:

Numbers of them have become hopefully pious, others are seriously inclined, and disposed to exhibit a strictly moral example. The Christian form of marriage had been introduced extensively among those connected with Indian women; . . . and the use of ardent spirits as a drink, or as an article of barter with the Indians almost wholly abandoned.¹⁸

The mission could count among its active supporters many leading citizens of the island. Robert Stuart, resident business manager of the American Fur Company, and Henry R. Schoolcraft, Indian agent for the United States government, were ruling elders of the mission church. Another prominent church member was Dr. William Beaumont, who was shortly to complete his experiments on Alexis St. Martin.¹⁹

The officers and men of the American garrison on the island were also swept within the sphere of its influence. Amanda Ferry reported from time to time in her letters to her family the impression the mission was making at the fort. In one of her letters, she said: "Col. Cutler, the Commanding Officer, is a man of the World; though when weather

¹⁷American Board, *Twentieth Annual Report*, 83; American Board, *Twenty-first Annual Report*, 95 (Boston, 1830); American Board, *Twenty-third Annual Report*, 117 (Boston, 1832); Letter from Amanda W. Ferry to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas White, June 4, 1829, in the "Quotation Record," 1:117 among the Ferry Family Papers.

¹⁸*Quarterly Paper of the American Board*, 20:80.

¹⁹Meade C. Williams, *Early Mackinac*, 134 (St. Louis, 1901); Mary A. White, "Rev. William M. Ferry and Grand Haven" in *De Grondwet*, September 9, 1913.

is fine he attends our church. . . . All the soldiers who are not on duty attend our church, and a few attend the evening meetings."²⁰

The mission aroused opposition in some quarters, however. When the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan met in Detroit in September, 1829, a group of councilors attempted to obtain the repeal of the law which exempted the staff at the mission from militia and jury service. There was also a formal attack by a member of the council. The Schoolcraft report, which defended the mission, was finally adopted by the council.²¹

Catholic opposition, according to Ferry, was ever present. In 1829 Father J. J. Mullon and Bishop Edward Fenwick visited the island. When they intercepted the children and forbade them to go to the meetings of the mission, Ferry explained to Bishop Fenwick that such action was against the law of the territory. He was referring to the act which bound the children to the superintendent of the mission by legal indentures, so that they could not be taken away until they were of age.²²

Ferry made no attempt to conceal his anti-Catholic feeling. During the winter of 1830, he gave a course of lectures on the doctrines and practices of the Catholic church. In commenting on these lectures, which he read in their manuscript form, Schoolcraft said they were "an offhand practical appeal to truth, clear in method, forcible in illustration." However, he added that, "they might not do to print without revision."²³

The American board was not satisfied with the Mackinac mission. It was much too expensive an undertaking, it was argued, for the results attained.²⁴ David Greene, secretary of the American board, visited Mackinac in 1829 and recommended important changes which included the release of Ferry from secular responsibilities, the lowering

²⁰Letter from Amanda W. Ferry to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas White, December 12, 1829, in the "Quotation Record," 1:121 among the Ferry Family Papers.

²¹*Journal of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, Being the Second Session of the Third Council Begun and Held at the City of Detroit, September 7, 1829, 25, 84 (Monroe, 1829).*

²²Letter from Amanda W. Ferry to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas White, June 4, 1829, in the "Quotation Record," 1:116 among the Ferry Family Papers; American Board, *Eighteenth Annual Report*, 140; Edwin O. Wood, *Historic Mackinac*, 1:389 (New York, 1918).

²³Schoolcraft, *Personal Memoirs*, 467; American Board, *Twenty-second Annual Report*, 93 (Boston, 1831).

²⁴American Board, *Twenty-fourth Annual Report*, 123.

of the number of boarding students to forty or fifty, and the general cutting down of the secular affairs of the mission.

According to General Albert G. Ellis, Ferry was convinced that the Mackinac mission had failed to carry out its purpose. General Ellis stopped at Mackinac to gather information for a committee of the Episcopal church in preparation for the establishment of an Indian boarding school at Green Bay. He reported that Ferry advised against starting the proposed school, giving as his reasons the fact

that his school, which had been put in operation at great expense, had failed of the object sought, and that he had already received instructions to reduce it in numbers as fast as it could be done, and eventually discontinue it entirely; that with all their endeavors, they had been able to secure the entrance into it of comparatively few Indian children; that the great proportion of their nearly two hundred attendants were children of Indian traders, who were reaping all the benefits of education from which the Indian children were being almost wholly excluded.²⁵

There is a sharp contrast evident between the Carey Indian mission established by Isaac McCoy and the one set up by William Ferry on Mackinac Island. Since McCoy had little support from the Baptist board, he was much more directly concerned with the Indian policy of the United States. By working through the government he was able to get the meager assistance that he needed to keep the mission going. Ferry had no such financial problem. He received some money from the government, but most of the support for the Mackinac mission came from the American board.

McCoy worked at the Carey mission with the full-blooded Indians of one tribe, the Potawatomi; Ferry had a mission filled with half-breed Indians from many tribes. Whereas the Carey staff concentrated its entire effort on helping the Indians, the Mackinac missionaries, situated as they were in a white settlement, had to minister to the white people of the village and the officers of the garrison. Their energy and resources were, consequently, divided between the white people and the Indians.

There are certain similarities evident in a comparison between William Ferry and Isaac McCoy. Both labored incessantly for their missions with tirelessness and devotion. Both faced increasing discouragements in carrying out their work. However, McCoy, in the

²⁵Albert G. Ellis, "Fifty-four Years' Recollections of Men and Events in Wisconsin" in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 7:237 (Madison, 1876).

face of mounting difficulties, did not give up the Indian cause. When the Potawatomi lost their lands in the east and were resettled beyond the Mississippi River, he was right there with them; but after Ferry left Mackinac, he no longer associated himself with work for Indian reform. Instead he dedicated all his efforts to the growing settlement at Grand Haven.

After 1830 the American board changed the emphasis of its mission program for the Indians of the Great Lakes. The plan of the mission among the Chippewa was to establish small stations near fur trading posts. Boarding schools were to be replaced by small day schools for the Indians. "The missionaries will keep their eye fixed on preaching the gospel directly to the Indians."²⁶ This meant going to the Indians, for "the desire of the people for religious knowledge is too feeble to induce them to go to the place of meeting."²⁷ Under the new scheme, learning the Chippewa language was a matter of first importance to the missionaries.

The mission to the Chippewa, who were located in the area between Lake Superior and the headwaters of the Mississippi River, was started in 1830, when Frederic Ayer, teacher of the boys' school at Mackinac, returned with the traders after their summer visit to the island. William T. Boutwell and Sherman Hall were later assigned to the field by the American board. Stations were soon opened near the American Fur Company posts at La Pointe, Yellow Lake, Sandy Lake, and Leech Lake. It was the hope of the board that pupils returning from the Mackinac mission to their tribes would find continued help from these stations. Some former Mackinac students later proved useful interpreters at the Chippewa missions. In spite of the fact that the stations were established at points remote from the evil influences of the white settlements, difficulties hounded the missionaries. It was a problem to keep the Indians in one place long enough to offer them the promise of Christianity and civilization. They would go off periodically on hunting or fishing expeditions. To combat the migratory habits of the Indians, the missionaries tried to persuade them to raise their food instead of hunting for it. Those who followed the advice of the missionaries were scornfully labeled "praying Indians" by their tribesmen. The board found that it was no easy task to support mis-

²⁶American Board, *Twenty-second Annual Report*, 95.

²⁷American Board, *Twenty-third Annual Report*, 119.

sion families in remote regions. Sherman Hall summed up the discouragements of the missionaries when he reported that

few are desirous to learn anything of the religion of the Bible. Most seem to have the impression that the white man's religion is not made for them. . . . They say they are a distinct race, and the great spirit designed they should be different. . . . Their minds are so exceedingly dark that it is almost impossible to approach them with the truth. . . . With this character and these views, they do not regard the object for which we reside among them, as anything very desirable; and in their estimation they derive little advantage from us.²⁸

It is evident, therefore, that Mackinac was not the only Indian mission that failed to achieve the purpose for which it was founded. The changes affecting the Ferry mission after the visit of David Greene in 1829 foreshadowed its diminishing influence and final closing. Factors, not previously mentioned, which contributed to the end of the mission included the problem of obtaining suitable missionaries for work among the Indians;²⁹ the withdrawal of John Jacob Astor from the American Fur Company in 1834, which resulted in a gradual removal of business from the island; and the Indian policy of the United States, whereby the Indians ceded their lands through a series of treaties and receded farther and farther into the interior. In November, 1834, Ferry and his family left Mackinac to settle at a trading post located at the mouth of the Grand River. Here he played a leading part in establishing the settlement of Grand Haven, where he remained as one of its prominent citizens until his death in 1867.

The mission had a difficult time after Ferry's departure and was closed by the board in the spring of 1837. The mission property was sold soon afterward.

What were the total accomplishments of the Ferry mission? Even though few full-blooded Indians had been reached by the mission, Ferry tried to give the half-breed Indian children of the fur traders an education that would enable them to return to their families and help them become civilized. Except for those who kept in contact

²⁸American Board, *Thirtieth Annual Report*, 150 (Boston, 1839). See also American Board, *Twenty-second Annual Report*, 94-95; American Board, *Twenty-fifth Annual Report*, 124 (Boston, 1834); American Board, *Twenty-seventh Annual Report*, 101 (Boston, 1836).

²⁹Letter from David Greene to Henry R. Schoolcraft in Schoolcraft's *Personal Memoirs*, 489-90.

with the mission stations for the Chippewa Indians, there was probably very little carry-over of the Mackinac training to their wilderness homes. Most of them, no doubt, soon forgot the practical skills, as well as the reading, writing, arithmetic, and even the religion they had learned. Perhaps the greatest contribution of the Mackinac mission was its influence on the white people of the island during the period that the fur trade was at its height. The establishment of a church and a school in an important trading center was an accomplishment in itself which justified the existence of the mission.

A Postal History of Detroit: 1701-1948

Melvin W. Wachs

FEW CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES PRESENT a more dramatic record of growth, change, and progress than does Detroit. The various transitions from the early trading post to the small village, from village to town, and from town to bustling city, are typical of many American cities, but the story of Detroit's tremendous growth is especially interesting.

The various changes and the progress of Detroit can be indicated most interestingly by noting the increase of postal matter and the development of mail facilities. In the early days of the settlement few letters were written save by the agents of the various trading companies and the commandant of the fort. These letters were usually forwarded by special messenger. The first postal system worthy of note came into operation during the very last days of English rule. The usual practice had been to send two Indian guides and an interpreter to deliver the messages. The Indians usually received silver as an award at the post to which they were sent, but often took payment in rum. Later, messengers were sent somewhat regularly between Detroit and Quebec, the journey sometimes taking about three months. The first post road in Michigan Territory was officially opened between Detroit and Cincinnati, Ohio, on March 3, 1801, and the first Detroit post office was opened in 1803.

An interesting incident happened during the early days of the postal system. General Lewis Cass, soldier, statesman, and the first governor of Michigan Territory, who was on the march with his army during the War of 1812, had occasion to pass over the post road running through the Black Swamp in the vicinity of the city of Toledo. Here he met the mail carrier, and wishing to get his dispatches, cut open the mailbag, took out his letters, and went on his way.

As the territory grew the need for more post roads was met in 1820 by the establishment of the second post road, running between Detroit and Mount Clemens, via Pontiac. Soon after, other routes were established to all parts of the state.

An early innovation in the operating of the post roads was the post-boy's horn, first introduced in Detroit. Its use, as first suggested in the *Detroit Post Gazette*, was adopted by the postmaster in 1817. Thereafter, from the time the postboy entered the city by way of the River Road until he reached the post office, the sound of his horn notified the whole town of the arrival of the mail. The mail was often carried in ordinary leather saddlebags, and the carrier was a diminutive Frenchman. His "swift flying steed," as symbolized by the seal of the Post Office Department, was a husky Canadian pony, not much larger than himself.

The railroad played an important part in the growth of the city and the development of fast mail service. As late as 1843 the mail took about nineteen days and nights to travel to and from New York. Upon completion of the Detroit branch of the Great Western Railroad in 1854 the people petitioned the governor and legislature to allow passage of the mails over the new road. The petition was granted, and a great gain made in the arrival of the mails.

An improvement in the system of postal rates was soon found necessary, for the early postal rates were both expensive and confusing. An early rate, based upon mileage, was six cents for distances less than thirty miles; the highest was twenty-five cents for distances over two hundred miles. The new law of 1845 simplified this system by charging five cents for distances up to three hundred miles and ten cents for greater distances.

The use of stamps to prepay postage was authorized by legislation passed March 3, 1847. Its first use in Detroit was heralded by a local item in the *Detroit Free Press*. It said:

Postal stamps have been received at the office in this city from the Department, for the prepayment of postage. They are of two denominations, five cents and ten cents, and will be a great asset to the public. All that has to be done is to prefix one of the little appendages and the letter goes direct.

During the scarcity of silver change following the beginning of the Civil War in 1861 thousands of dollars worth of these sticky substitutes for money were sold at the Detroit post office. They were pasted upon strips of cardboard, and used for change.

Improvements on postal service came quickly after the Civil War. The registry system was adopted and a system of free city delivery by

carriers was begun in 1864. This system was the greatest convenience that had been introduced. Before its establishment the post office at mail time was a general meeting place, and if the mail was late or the volume unusually large, an hour was consumed in waiting. By the time the window opened, the crowd, eager for their mail, was always ready to push and struggle for places.

The location of the post office often has been changed to suit the needs of the rapidly growing community. It was housed in log cabins, old frame stores, brick buildings, and even a church basement. So rapid was the growth of the community that between the years 1806 and 1858 the post office was moved fourteen times.

With the introduction of such services as special delivery in 1885, parcel post in 1912, air mail in 1918, and the creation of many new government bureaus, the post office, courthouse, and customs house of 1885 were found insufficient for the needs of the community. In 1934 a new Federal building, designed to house all Federal agencies and the general post office, was erected.

Today the Detroit post office with its thirty substations handles over a million letters daily, employs hundreds of clerks and carriers, and reflects the growth of the city which it helped to produce. The story of the growth and change of its postal system is truly the story of Detroit, the city of destiny.

Sources and Dispersal of Michigan's Population

Andrew D. Perejda

THIS STUDY OF THE POPULATION OF MICHIGAN SINCE 1837, not only traces the origin of the population and the dispersal of the natives, but also emphasizes certain geographic forces in operation, which may be summarized as follows:

First, in the earlier years of Michigan's history most of the natives of other states who moved into Michigan were from the East, particularly from New York, indicating the effect of westward migration. Second, shortly after these earliest years the states to the south of Michigan, which had been in line with this westward movement and which had been populated, contributed another infiltration of peoples from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, which still indicates a part of this general westward movement. Third, during and after these earlier years (roughly four decades after statehood) the greatest contributors to the population were the states nearest to and surrounding Michigan. Fourth, in recent years there has been a counterpart to the westward migration, in the movement of peoples from west to east. Fifth, the percentage of migrants making up the total population of the state has continuously decreased with time; in the early years almost all inhabitants of Michigan were born in other states and Canada, but statistics show that in more recent years migrants had comprised an increasingly smaller percentage of the total population. Sixth, the maps show that the people of the United States are very mobile—a very few actually remaining near their birthplaces. Not only is this evident by studying the number of people born in other states and Canada living in Michigan, but also in the number of people born in Michigan living in other states.

Figure 1A, for the year 1850, indicates that most of the migrants into Michigan came from eastern states, Ohio, and Canada. New York contributed the greatest number; 133,756 natives of that state moving into Michigan, constituting thirty-three per cent of its total population, which in 1850 was 397,654. The next largest contributor was Ohio with 14,677, and then Canada with 14,008. Other states

contributing relatively heavily were Vermont, with 11,113; Pennsylvania, 9,452; Massachusetts, 8,167; Connecticut, 6,751; and New Jersey, 5,572. In other words, Canada and the six states listed contributed seventeen and a half per cent to Michigan's population. The remainder of the states contributed one and two-tenths per cent, and the Europeans who emigrated to Michigan constituted about ten and two-tenths per cent. To summarize: fifty-three and three-tenths per cent of Michigan's population in 1850 had its source from other states and Canada; ten and two-tenths per cent from European countries; and the remaining thirty-six and a half per cent of the total population of 397,654 was born in the state.

Figure 1B shows that again in 1880 New York contributed more of her natives than did any other state; 229,657 people moved into the Wolverine state, or fourteen per cent of Michigan's population. This is a great increase numerically over the 1850 figure, although it is a decrease in percentage of the total population. Canada contributed 145,968 natives, who comprised eight per cent of the population. Her contribution for 1880 was also a great increase over that of 1850. From Ohio came 77,053 natives, constituting four and a half per cent of the population; while Pennsylvanians comprised two and two-tenths per cent. Vermont, Indiana, and Wisconsin each contributed about the same number, and together comprised two and a half per cent, and the remaining states, made up only one and three-tenths per cent. Thus natives of the various states and Canada comprised thirty-four and eight-tenths per cent of Michigan's population, and the Europeans constituted fourteen and a half per cent, leaving fifty and seven-tenths per cent to be born within the state—a considerable increase over 1850.

Figure 2A shows that in 1910 New York was no longer the chief contributor to Michigan's population. New York's contribution dropped from 229,657 in 1880 to 116,847 in 1910. But, to offset this drop, we find that migration from Ohio increased. Canada's contribution remained approximately the same. These three combined contributed fourteen per cent to Michigan's population, which had grown from 1,636,937 in 1880 to 2,810,173 in 1910. The migration from Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin increased in 1910 over 1880; it remained about the same for Pennsylvania. These four states com-

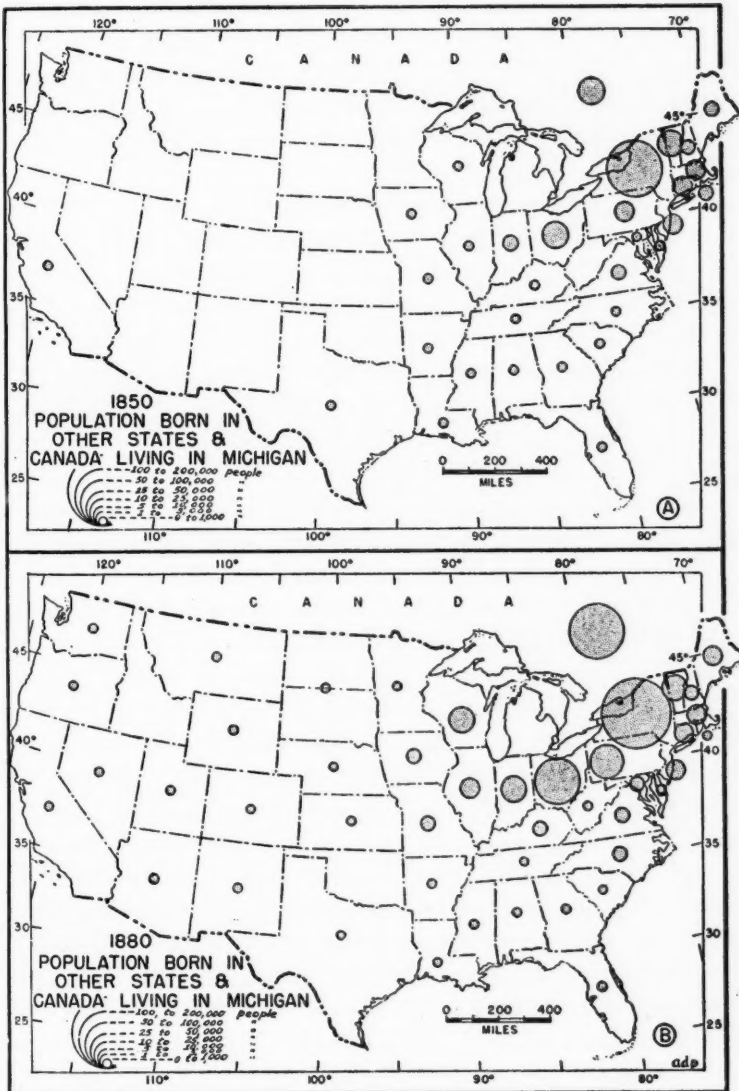


FIG. 1

bined contributed 137,542 of their natives, or four and eight-tenths per cent. The remaining states combined contributed two and a half per cent. Emigration from Europe accounted for fifteen per cent. We can notice a greater influx of Midwesterners into this state in 1910 than in 1850 or 1880. We can conclude from these figures that thirty-six and three-tenths per cent of Michigan's population was born outside the state, and that sixty-three and seven-tenths per cent were native to Michigan.

In figure 2B we notice that again New York contributed fewer natives in 1940 than in 1910, as she had contributed less in 1910 than in 1880. Her 79,479 emigrees to Michigan comprised only one and a half per cent of the population, which had increased from 2,810,173 in 1910 to 5,256,106 in 1940. The most striking phenomenon here is that Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana made increasing contributions, as much, indeed, as Ohio and Canada, whose contributions remained about the same as in 1910. From these four states and Canada 692,723 natives migrated to Michigan, accounting for thirteen per cent of her population. Wisconsin and Kentucky each contributed about the same number of natives; together contributing 107,324 or two and four-tenths per cent to Michigan's population.

Another group of states whose natives migrated to Michigan in considerable numbers are Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. Migrants from these states numbered 214,586, or four per cent of Michigan's population. The increase in the number of emigrees from these states indicates that a greater number of people moved into Michigan from the Midwest and South than was the case in earlier years. Not only is this evidenced by these six states, but also by the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. In 1940 these states contributed as many natives as the eastern seaboard states. In 1940 there was also a greater movement from the three Pacific Coast states than heretofore, with California in the lead. All these states and the remaining states combined, added four and four-tenths per cent to the population with 233,185 of their natives. The total number of Europeans who moved into Michigan in 1940 was 507,058, or nine and six-tenths per cent of the population. Thus natives of other states, Europe, and Canada constituted thirty-four and nine-tenths per cent of the total popula-

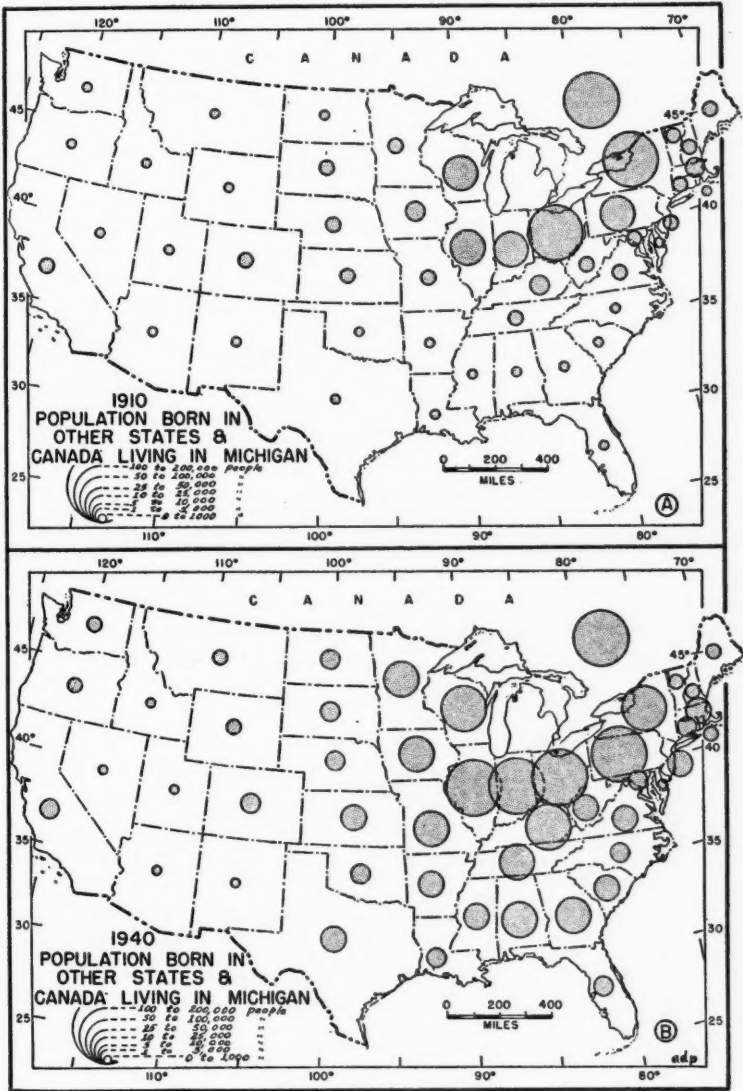
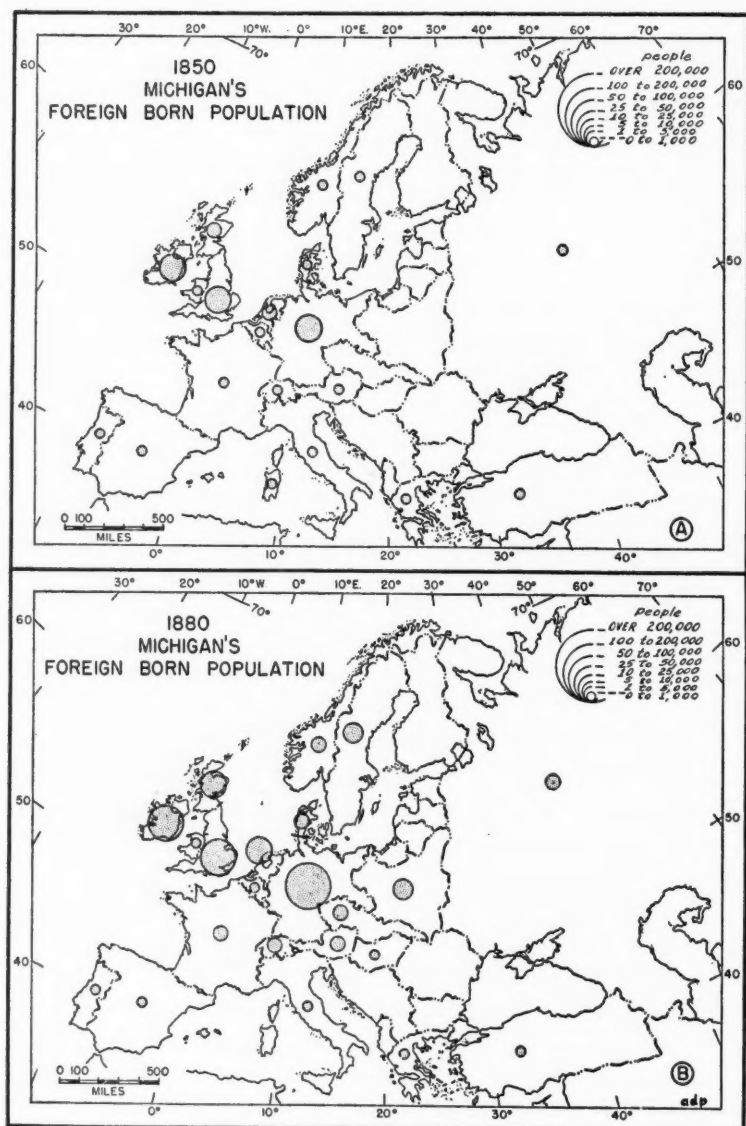


FIG. 2



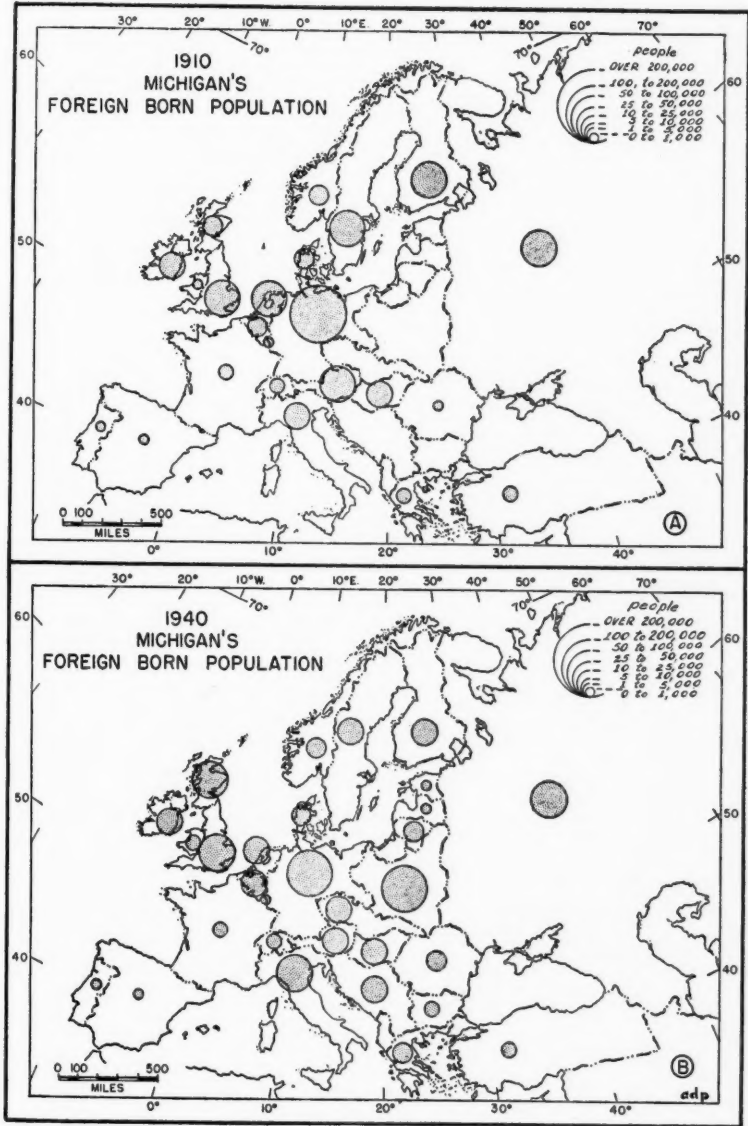
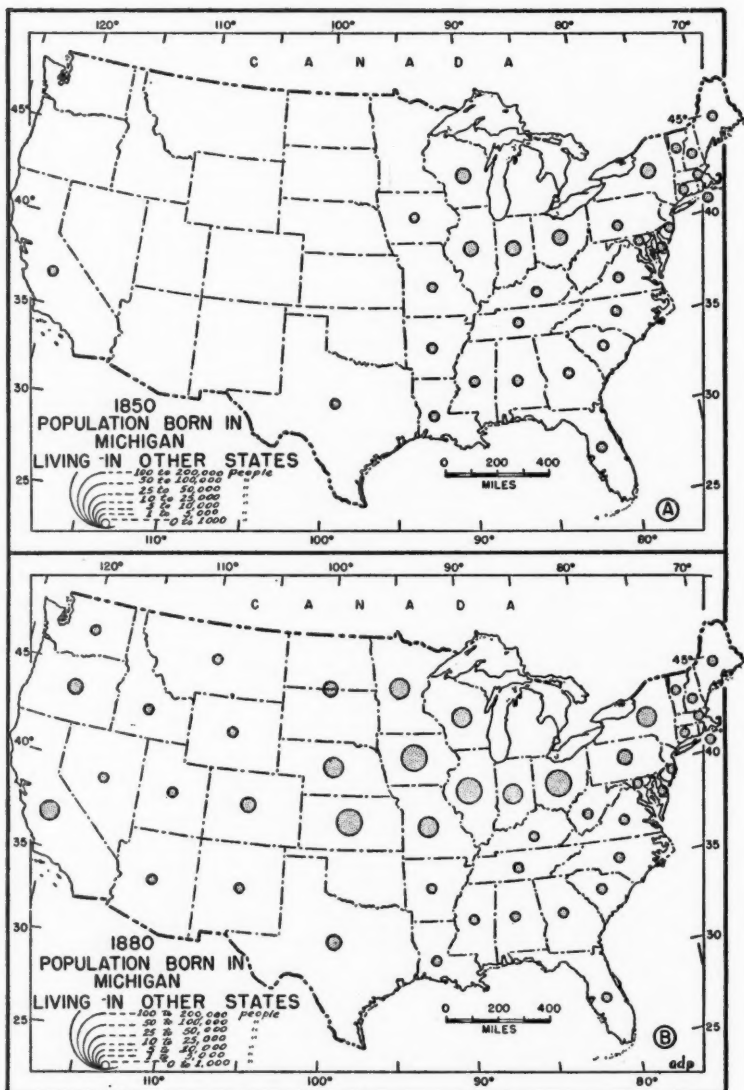


FIG. 4



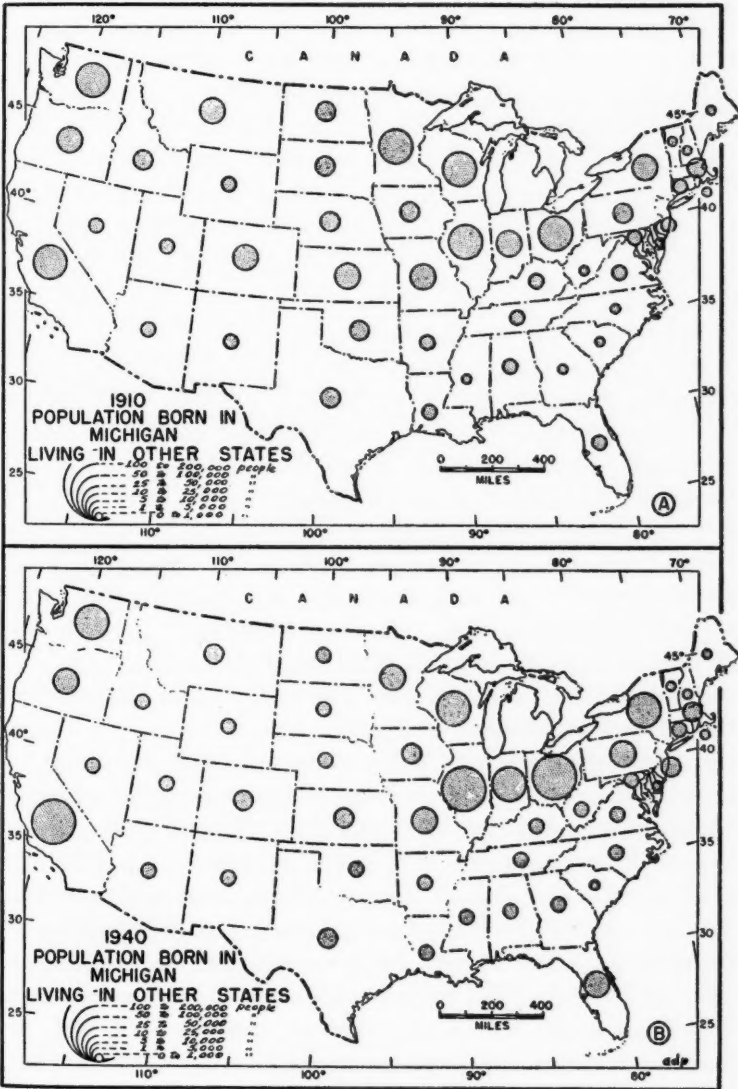


FIG. 6

tion, leaving sixty-five and one-tenth per cent to be born in the state of Michigan, which was an increase over the years of 1850, 1880, and 1910.

The percentages of Europeans comprising Michigan's population for the years 1850, 1880, 1910, and 1940 have been mentioned in the preceding section of this paper. Figures 3A, 3B, 4A, and 4B, portray the sources of Michigan's foreign-born population.

Europeans that came in greatest numbers to Michigan emigrated from Germany, England, Ireland, Holland, and Scotland. These nations have been consistent contributors since 1850, as is shown by the statistical records. Natives from Germany numbered 10,070 in 1850, 87,085 in 1880, 131,586 in 1910, but only 59,783 in 1940. From England there was an influx of 10,670 natives in 1850, 43,202 in 1880, 42,737 in 1910, and 47,728 in 1940. From Ireland came 13,430 natives in 1850, 43,413 in 1880, 20,434 in 1910, and 12,506 in 1940. The natives from Holland numbered 2,542 in 1850, 17,177 in 1880, 33,471 in 1910, and 24,722 in 1940. Scotland, the fifth most important and consistent contributor sent over 2,361 in 1850, 10,731 in 1880, 9,952 in 1910, and 27,306 in 1940.

France was also a consistent contributor to Michigan's population, but in very small numbers; 945 natives in 1850, 3,203 in 1880, 2,421 in 1910, and 3,364 in 1940. Spain's contribution was insignificant; with ten natives coming to Michigan in 1850, thirty-nine in 1880, fifty-three in 1910, and 840 in 1940. The Balkan nations did not come into the list of contributors until 1940.

It is interesting to note that there was a group of nations whose peoples didn't really commence to move into Michigan until about 1910, with very few if any contributions in 1850 and 1880. Greece, for example, sent one native in 1850, four in 1880, 1,196 in 1910, and 8,989 in 1940. For Finland there are no figures given for 1850 or 1880, but in 1910, 31,144 natives emigrated from that nation into Michigan, and 21,151 in 1940. From Sweden came 26,374 natives in 1910, and 17,346 in 1940, in contrast to sixteen in 1850, and 9,412 in 1880. Such is also the case for Austria, Hungary, Italy, and the U.S.S.R. Austrians numbered twenty-one in 1850, 1,025 in 1880, 31,034 in 1910, and 17,918 in 1940. For Hungary no data is given for 1850; while in 1880, 193 natives emigrated to Michigan, 11,597 in

1910, and 20,593 in 1940. Italy sent over 16,861 in 1910, 40,631 in 1940 in contrast to twelve for 1850, and 555 in 1880.

The U.S.S.R. made its greatest contribution to Michigan's population in 1910 with 37,978 natives, and with 32,229 in 1940; while in 1850 she sent only twenty-five, and in 1880, 1,560 natives.

In figures 5A, 5B, 6A, and 6B we see the relative number of Michigan natives that moved to other states. In 1850 New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, the states nearest to Michigan, received most of Michigan's natives, with 1,921, 2,238, 2,003, 496, and 332 natives, respectively. By 1880 we notice the same situation to hold true plus the fact that Michigan's natives moved on farther west into Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, and to the West Coast—chiefly into one state, California. Each of these states received 859, 2,682, 294, 1,416, 892, 397 Michigan natives, respectively. In 1910 most of Michigan's natives moved into the states surrounding it, and also to the three Pacific Coast states, with secondary movements toward the Great Plains and the East Coast. Pretty much the same holds true in 1940, plus an additional move into Florida and Texas. Generally speaking, however, the westward movement was the predominating direction of dispersal. No information is available for the movement of Michigan's natives into Canada.¹

In the earlier years there were more natives of other states, Canada, and Europe residing in Michigan than there were native Michiganders. Evidence for this statement is found in the fact that the non-Michiganders in 1850 constituted sixty-three and a half per cent of Michigan's population, forty-nine and three-tenths per cent in 1880, thirty-six and three-tenths per cent in 1910, and thirty-four and nine-tenths per cent in 1940. In contrast, not as many of Michigan's natives moved out of the state as might be expected. This information may be gleaned by examining figures 5A, 5B, 6A, and 6B. The general trend of movement out of the state was toward the Great Plains, to the Pacific Coast, and into Florida and Texas, with the states nearest to, and surrounding the state of Michigan, absorbing most of Michigan's natives in this movement. In the early years of Michigan's

¹According to Dr. O. A. Lemieux, director of the census division of the Dominion bureau of statistics in the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada has "no statistics showing the number of natives of the State of Michigan who have moved to Canada. Our statistics of the population according to birthplace do not separate the various states of the Union."

history more natives from New York moved into Michigan than from any other state, and it is expected that a considerable percentage of the total population of Michigan in 1840 came from New York (three years after statehood) with the opening of the Erie Canal in the state of New York and with the extension of the railroads to the west. The states nearest to, and surrounding the state, have been the greatest sources of Michigan's people, and the states to which Michigan's natives migrated in greatest numbers.

An Early Michigan Poet: Lewis J. Bates

Carl E. Burkland

A MOST INTERESTING, BUT SO FAR AS I KNOW UNWRITTEN, CHAPTER in our state history would deal with the popular songs produced by our native talent. If such a study were ever undertaken, the name of Lewis J. Bates would probably be among the most honored, not as a composer, but as a writer of song lyrics, for, according to contemporary testimony, a number of his lyrics were set to music and achieved more than local fame. At least one of them, "By-and-By," better known as "Roses Will Bloom Again," was given several different settings and published in various parts of the country. Written during the dark days of the Civil War, it was a song, by its grace and its sentiment, well calculated to appeal to the heart of the nation. Let us listen to a portion of it.

Under the snow are the roses of June,
Cold in our bosoms the hopes of our youth;
Gone are the wild birds that warbled in tune,
Mute are the lips that have pledged us their truth
Wind of the winter night, lonely as I,
Wait we the dawn of the bright by-and-by,
Roses shall bloom again,
Sweet love will come again;
It will be summer time, by-and-by.

Cruel and cold is the judgment of man,
Cruel as winter, and cold as the snow;
But by-and-by will the deed and the plan
Be judged by the motive that lieth below.
Wail of the winter wind echo our cry,
Pray for the dawn of the sweet by-and-by,
When hope shall spring again;
When joy shall sing again;
Truth will be verified, by-and-by.

Dreary and dark is the midnight of war,
Distant and dreary the triumph of right;
Homes that are desolate, hearts that are sore,
Soon shall the morning star gladden our sight.

Wail of the winter wind, so like a sigh,
Herald the dawn of the blest by-and-by.
Freedom shall reign again,
Peace banish pain again;
Right will be glorified, by-and-by.

The adaptability of the poem to a musical frame is evident; indeed it sings itself without music. The same ease and lyric beauty are found in poems on less sentimental themes, and these qualities, combined with an excellent eye for imaginative detail, make him one of the most gifted of our early poets. Certainly he seems, more than any other among them, a poet born. Quite as certainly he possessed a more sensitive ear for music. And, although his descent into over-emotionalism is not infrequent, he has in general more restraint, more artistic finish than most of them. But he shares with them, unfortunately, the doubtful privilege of being virutally unknown to the citizens of his state.

Happily, his associates of the press (he was a newspaper man his life long) have left us a fairly complete biography.

Lewis J. Bates was born September 21,¹ 1832, in the Catskills, New York, the son of the proprietor of a well-known hotel, the Catskill Mountain House. His grandfather on the paternal side was a judge; and on the maternal side one of the famous Tappan family.

When Lewis was two years old the family moved to Hopewell, Ontario County, New York, where they lived for six years. His father entered the milling business, and just when prosperity seemed assured, he was suddenly impoverished by a fire which destroyed two of the three mills he had acquired.

Discouraged by their misfortune, the family moved from Hopewell to Portland, Michigan, and settled on a farm in a then unbroken wilderness. The father died a few months later, leaving his widow with seven children to support on a farm but partially cleared. Lewis attended a log hut school in the vicinity for two or three winters and later, for a short time, a somewhat better school in the village of Portland.

At the age of twelve he was sent to a grandfather in Akron, Ohio,

¹The Grand Rapids *Daily Eagle*, August 17, 1871, gives September 21 as his birthday; the Grand Rapids *Herald* in its obituary, August 13, 1915, gives it as September 24. There are other minor discrepancies in these two principal sources of biographical material. In all that deals with the poet's life to 1871 I have preferred the account in the *Daily Eagle*.

making most of the journey by saddle. He remained in Akron about eighteen months, working as errand boy in the counting house of Rattle and Tappan. He studied algebra in his odd hours and spent one term of eleven weeks in a local academy.

From Akron, Lewis went to Geneva, New York, to enter the printing office of the *Courier*. Here he stayed for two or three years, but after recovering from a severe case of smallpox, he came once again to Michigan and engaged in various occupations for some time. In 1848, however, he returned to the trade which he had learned, this time as a printer in the office of the Grand Rapids *Eagle*, a journal "which was issued weekly whenever its proprietors could raise money enough to buy the paper" (it later became a daily). Shortly after this Bates began to write for the press and within the next decade published many poems in the *Eagle* and elsewhere.

But he was a restless fellow. About 1849, leaving the *Eagle*, he became a sailor on Lake Michigan for a season or so. Two years later we find him again in New York City in the printing office of John A. Gray and Company, and after a year, in the publishing office of the Anti-Slavery Society. His new position brought him into contact with many celebrities. Possibly under their encouragement he began to contribute regularly to the *Knickerbocker*, then one of the foremost of American literary journals, and to write for *Putnam's* as well.

In 1853 he was once more in Grand Rapids. After a short period with the *Eagle*, he shifted to the Grand Rapids *Enquirer* to serve as its local editor. Again, driven by wanderlust, he left Michigan to go to Wisconsin, where he became a member for a while of the editorial staff of the *Madison Journal*.

During the Civil War years he worked on the Grand Rapids *Eagle*, now as its political editor; but at the close of the war, in 1865, he removed to Detroit to take a position with the *Daily Post*. Shortly before 1890 he became managing editor of the *Detroit Times*; and a year later accepted a similar position with the *Lansing Republican*. He remained in Lansing for two years, but resigned at the end of that period and moved to Petoskey, where he retired, temporarily, from active newspaper work. About 1905, however, he returned to his profession as editor of the *Petoskey Republican*, a position which he held until 1910. The next three years he spent in Greeley, Colorado. He came back to Grand Rapids in 1913. And there he died August

12, 1915, at the Clark Memorial Home, at the venerable age of eighty-two.

His newspaper associates and friends have given us a good description of the poet, both in appearance and in temperament. He was slight of build and medium in height, with bright laughing eyes that looked out from a broad forehead. Mobile, of high spirits, he possessed, we are told, a ready supply of wit with which he sprinkled liberally even ordinary conversations. William Stocking, prominent among the older newspaper men of the state, comments on him in this pithy fashion (amusing in its revelation of the author himself as well as of his subject):

Mr. Bates was a many-sided genius, a poet of no mean inspiration, a lover of outdoor sports, a man of very wide and often inaccurate knowledge of public affairs, of strong and generally correct convictions, and about the readiest writer that ever put pencil to paper. When he had the subject of an editorial worked out in his mind, it was a very short time before it was ready for the type-setter.²

Although Lewis Bates wrote a good deal of verse and not a little prose (sketches and short stories), so far as I have been able to discover his work was never collected into a volume. Nor do I find much evidence that it was held in special repute, save among newspaper men. He is not, as some other Michigan poets of the past, included in any of the national anthologies of his day, nor in any of the standard reference works. Several of his poems, it is true, were printed in the regional anthology of William Coggeshall, *The Poets and Poetry of the West*,³ and a few of them, together with a short biography, are given in A. A. Hopkins' *Waifs and Their Authors*.⁴ But these, it would seem, indicate the extent of his literary reputation.

It is a strange neglect, for Bates—to repeat—both in talent and in accomplishment must rate high among our early poets. Quite possibly his following as a "newspaper poet" counted against him among the critics, implying then as it often does now mediocrity of mind and achievement. It is ill-advised in this instance, for Bates, after we make the usual allowance for change in taste, impresses the modern reader as more graceful, more versatile, more consistently an artist than do most of his Michigan contemporaries. *The Meadow Brook*, for example,

²William Stocking, "Prominent Newspaper Men in Michigan," in the *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 39:166 (Lansing, 1915).

³Columbus, 1860.

⁴Boston, 1879.

although somewhat effusive, has undeniable charm—the charm of a lyric by George Herbert.

From the west window, look!
Yon waving line of green
Marks where the meadow brook
Windeth its way unseen:
Windeth its way unseen
Under the willows:
All the sweet flowers between
Drink of its billows.

Silent and still it flows,
So little space it hath;
But the sweet meadow rose
Brightens along its path—
Brightens along its path
Under the willows,
To the dark lake whose wrath
Stays its bright billows.

Rill of the humble soul,
Though no proud multitude
Mark where thy waters roll,
By their green line of good—
By their green line of good,
Roses and willows
Bloom o'er thy life's small flood
Far down its billows.

Rill of the loving heart,
By thy bright fringe of green
Telling us where thou art
Winding thy way unseen—
Winding thy way unseen
Under life's willows,
All the sweet flowers between
Drink of thy billows.

Silent and still they flow
(Love needs but little room);
Yet where thy waters go,
Ah, how the roses bloom!
Roses and willows!
Till the dark lake of doom
Stills thy sweet billows.

Lewis Bates was successful, not only in the lyric in simple measures, but in the narrative form with involved stanza pattern. In a rather long poem entitled "Detroit," published in 1855, he tells us vividly and well the story of the surrender of Detroit by General Hull. The poem is cast in the form of imaginative reminiscence but changes perspective in the last few stanzas (from which we shall quote) to give us a sketch of the city as it was in his own time.

I stood upon a fragment of the wall,
And all the past went by me as a dream
Of some deep slumber which I would recall
But that it vanished: hither runs the stream,
Still golden in the sunset's latest beam;
But all its silence and its freedom o'er,
A thousand white sails on its bosom gleam,
And flying steamers glance from shore to shore,
Where erst the light skiff plied, but may not venture more.

And, turning to the forest, it has fled!
Nor tree nor shrub the longing eye may greet;
The pines are with the memory of the dead.
But fairer scenes the startled vision meet:
A vast and busy city, street on street,
Lit with a thousand lamps, dome, tower, and spire,
As if some brain-wrought fancy, fever heat,
Glow crimson, ere the glory quite expire,
Reflecting the last beams of day's departing fire.

The movement is brisk and the control of the pattern sure. In the same verse form, the Spenserian stanza, is another poem entitled "Michigan," glorifying the state of his adoption. From this we shall quote, as a concluding sample of his work, several stanzas.

Land of broad lakes, and many a clear blue stream,
In which the very heavens seem proud to glass,
So bright, so clear, so tender is their gleam,
When glance the stars adown some wild-wood pass;
Like lovers topping o'er a forest lass,
Or stately sires that bend with blessings mild,
The trees lean toward them, and their shadows cast
Free and afar, fantastic, weird, and wild,
Some kisses of the gods bestowed on Nature's loveliest child.

How often on their bosom have I played,
Rocked by the surges, as a child might sleep

Within its mother's arms, all undismayed,
Feeling her heart, as I have felt the deep
Heaving beneath me, as it fain would keep,
And yet betrayed some secret source of bliss,
As round the prow the sportive wavelets sweep,
Or greet the swimmer with a joyous kiss.
Fairest of seas, Lake Michigan, I hail thee first in this!

Nor less I love thy forest, thou dear land,
Whose giant trunks, in savage majesty,
Challenge the world for equals, and command,
By their own freedom, man to be as free!
Stretching in one broad belt from sea to sea,
Like some vast scroll whereon the fates have set,
With nature's grandest seal, their blest decree,
While these, their emblems, in the land are met,
Strength, grandeur, honor, growth, and joy are given thee yet.

'The groves were God's first temples,' and the hills
His earliest altars, whereon hath been cast
Their holiest libations, the pure rills,
Flowing eternally while time shall last,
Till earth regain the glory of her past;
And singing, as they flow, a hymn of praise;
Their yearly offerings the tribute vast
Of forest fruits; that man might learn to raise
His voice with theirs, and consecrate his days.

Written at the age of twenty-three, the poem betrays some of the extravagance of youth—and the influence of Lord Byron as well, who had invested the Spenserian stanza with a passion and rhetoric it did not originally possess. But it reveals, also, no small native talent—as do all his poems—and leads one to believe that had Bates pursued poetry with the singleness of purpose evident in some of his contemporaries, he might have made for himself a secure, however small, place in American poetry.

Before concluding, a word perhaps may be necessary to justify his inclusion among the early Michigan poets. Mr. Bates lived well into the twentieth century, it is true, but his best poetry is the product of his youth and early maturity, falling into the decade before the Civil War and shortly after it. In spirit and tone, as well, it belongs to that period. Hence it seems not improper to classify him among our pioneer poets—and among the foremost.

The Age of Wood

Walter Griffith

WHEN THE HARDY PIONEERS came to what is now the state of Michigan, they found it one mass of virgin timber from Lake Huron and the Detroit River to Lake Superior. The southern section contained fine stands of hardwood while the northern part of the state was covered by great stands of white pine, hemlock, spruce, and other evergreens. There was so much timber that something had to be done to get rid of it so that the land could be cleared and crops planted.

When I was a small boy, an old man, who had been an early settler at Tilbury in Ontario about thirty miles from Windsor, told me that the timber or at least its by-products "were his money." He cut down the trees, rolled them into piles, and set fire to them, then leached the ashes and boiled them down to potash. This was his money. He would put the potash in a sack and carry it to Sandwich to the general store, where he would trade it in for groceries. Now, from Tilbury and back meant a walk of fifty miles—part of it along the shore of Lake St. Clair, the rest of the way through dense forest. He had to follow a blazed trail. If he got off that trail he would be lost. The trip had to be made in daylight because of the timber wolves. Then, too, there were Indians, but he said that they never bothered him; he went about his business and they about theirs.

With timber in abundance, the pioneer made use of it for many things which today are made of other materials. No pioneer went into the wilderness without a crosscut saw, a handsaw, drawknife, plane, brace, and an assortment of augers, bits, and hammers. Many took with them a blacksmith's outfit. They built their houses, barns, and other outbuildings of logs.

In the eighties, when the narrator was a boy, there were many log buildings close to Detroit. In fact, for seven years, we lived in one that was ninety years old. Wood was our fuel. It was my job to keep the wood box behind the old cookstove full. This had to be taken care of before school in the morning or after school in the afternoon. How I used to hate the old sawbuck and bucksaw!

In Detroit one walked on wooden sidewalks. When Detroit got paved streets, they were of cedar blocks laid on one-inch boards. At that time only Woodward Avenue and a few intersecting streets were paved. Woodward Avenue from Jefferson Avenue to the river was paved with round cobblestones so as to give the horses something to take hold of in climbing the hill. Many of the water mains towards the river were made of logs bored out and fitted together. Nearly all the houses in Detroit then were frame. On Cadillac Square, where the Majestic Building now stands, there was a one-story frame store with a false front. This was Benjamin Farnsworth's boot and shoe store. It had a gilted boot above the door. More than once my mother took me by the hand into the store to get shoes. I never will forget when I got my first pair of high boots with blue counters and copper toecaps. I thought I was almost a man, but could not have been much bigger than a pint of cider. The bigger boys and men wore high boots as a necessity; for the mud was deep and out in the country snakes were plentiful at that time.

On Cadillac Square east of Woodward Avenue, up as far as Randolph Street, was the city market. Right behind the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument stood a brick building filled with butcher stalls. To the rear was a long one-story building; its roof had an overhang of some six or eight feet. On each side along the wall were stalls where vegetables, fruits, poultry, and all kinds of farm products were sold. In winter, canvas with a poll on the bottom would be hung from the edge of the roof, thus affording some protection from wind and rain. Inside the building were stalls for all kinds of merchandise, and in the space behind the building was the hay and wood market. The farmers would bring in their hay and cordwood and wait for customers. After twelve o'clock, if they had not sold their load, they were at liberty to peddle it around the city.

There were men who made their living by sawing wood. They would have a team of horses, a treadmill, and saw. They would go around and take contracts to saw wood for stores, schools, hospitals, churches, and so forth. Then there were negroes, former slaves, who went from house to house sawing and splitting cordwood. The price for sawing wood was fifty cents per cord and, if the wood was split, the price was twenty-five cents more. Those negroes would carry a

sawbuck, a bucksaw, and an ax. A big husky man could saw and split three cords of wood in a day for \$2.25—that was good money then. But to make this much he needed to keep his saw sharp and have straight-grained wood. In a day's work he might run into elm wood or wood full of knots, so his average would usually be much less. Then in summer he would not have much wood to cut and he would have to turn to whitewashing, doing garden work or other odd jobs.

The farmer made many uses of wood other than for building or for fuel. He made watertanks out of hollow sycamore logs. He also used wood for well curbing. All of his plow was of wood save the moldboard and coulter. His roller was a sycamore log, his harrow was wood except for the pins, as was his ox yoke and the yoke he used for carrying water. He split logs into rails to build his fences. His pigpens and all other enclosures were of wood. All his farm vehicles were wooden, except for the tires; so were the first reapers—all but the working parts, the table, and the sheafakes.

The pioneer baby was rocked to sleep in a homemade wooden cradle. The grownups slept on a homemade wooden bed with pine needles for a mattress, covered by a bear skin or blanket. The first vehicle the early settler got was a wagon or cart made of the wood from the forest. Even parts of the harness were of wood. His crude furniture and many of the kitchen utensils—pails, tubs, and barrels—were all made by hand.

The soles of men's and boys' boots and shoes were put on with wooden pegs. The buttons on their clothes were made of sycamore wood; in fact, the common name for sycamore was "button wood." Everything used in the making of maple syrup was wood, except the kettle. Even the first automobiles were mostly of wood construction; and the body and fuselage of the first airships were of wood and cotton.

I could go on and on describing the uses to which wood was put when our forefathers came to Michigan. They found it on every hand and were at home with it and its uses. No one was ever really lost in the timber. It afforded shelter, food, and fuel. I recall that when a boy I used to go out to cut wood in the winter. On the road going out it might be below zero with a high wind and snow. We had to run behind the sleigh to keep warm. As soon as we got into the timber we could hear the wind roaring in the tree tops, yet on the ground it

was comfortable, so that while cropping or pulling a crosscut saw we had to take our coats off to be comfortable.

I have always loved the timber and have always been inspired when I looked at a beautiful tree. As a small boy out in the woods, when I would hear the warning cry "Timber!" and would see a beautiful giant of the forest come crashing down to earth, it always sent a shudder through me; I felt that there was another of my forest friends fallen to earth. I seldom ever see any trees cut now, but if I do, it makes me feel the same way. I am very thankful that God has permitted me to live where I may have trees around my dwelling.

Michigan Folklore

OLD PEDDLER'S CRIES FROM GREENVILLE

Mary Moran

DURING MY STUDY OF AMERICAN FOLKLORE at Michigan State College, my class was assigned the task of collecting folklore from any source at its disposal.

Since I had spent a summer working in Greenville, Michigan, I naturally thought first of the town characters there. My mother had known of an old man in Greenville by the name of DeLoies Roosa, who professed to be the oldest resident of the district. Roosa has always been known to every man, woman, and child in Greenville as the retired news agent who distributed papers to carriers for some thirty-five years.

"Old" Roosa, as they call him in Greenville, was eager to talk to me on my first visit to his home—but only after he learned that I was the daughter of a friend of his. The eighty-eight year old gentleman and his wife, Jenny, live in a house that he built over fifty years ago. The home is surrounded by a low stone wall that Roosa built from rocks which he hauled by hand from the river, about three blocks from the site.

Besides being an alert citizen of Greenville, Roosa amuses himself by writing patriotic poetry, much of which he read to me while I was visiting him. He takes great pride in his collection of souvenirs from the Civil War, Spanish-American War, Indian wars, and World War I. His home is decorated with flags, trophies, and antiques; pictures of Lincoln and other American heroes nearly paper the walls. In the back of his one-story house, Roosa has one room reserved for guns, sabers, and swords, in addition to other flags.

Roosa himself is a memorable character. Remarkably preserved for his eighty-eight years, he manages to drive a Model T Ford around Greenville without too much difficulty. He is nearly blind, and very deaf. He shouted his stories of Indian wars; I shouted my questions. He has a bulbous, red nose, which has been the terror of small children in Greenville for many years.

After telling me about his early childhood in the Indian territory around Greenville and Belding, Roosa began to reminisce about the early days of Greenville, when shops were not in existence, and all trade was carried on by barter or by peddlers. When he told me about the peddlers, Jenny brought out from her collection of memoirs a small leaflet containing what she called "city cries."

She told me that in the early days of Greenville, advertising was unknown, and all the peddlers could do to announce their arrival in front of a home was to chant their characteristic cry. Each group of peddlers had a certain cry which was handed down from father to son. She knew some of them by heart, but most of them she had forgotten, so she read them to me. She would not part with the leaflet, but let me write down what she read.

According to Jenny, the cries are one hundred years old, perhaps more. She remembers having heard them chanted, but could not sing them for me because each chant was different and hard to remember.

When the peddlers arrived in the streets of Greenville, they shouted their respective chants, depending on what they had to offer. The customers snatched containers for sand, milk, beans, or coal, ran to the peddler's cart, and made their purchases.

In my collection I have, in addition to the three cries already known to be in existence, other cries that have never been collected. Both Jenny and Roosa say they remember well the days when the peddlers chanted the streets of Greenville, advertising in the best manner they knew.

SAND O!

Sand! Here's your nice white *sand*!
Sand, O white sand, O!
Buy sand for your floor;
For so cleanly it looks
When strewed at your door.

RADISHES!

Radishes! Any radishes?
Here's your fine radishes!
Radishes! Radishes!

I hold them to view,
Turnip or carrot form,
As fine as e'er grew.

SWEEP O!

Sweep O! Patent sweep!
Here's your patent sweeps!
Sweep, for your soot, ho!
I am the man,
That your chimney will clean,
If anyone can!

MATCHES!

Will you have any matches today?
Twenty bunches 6d,
Fine matches! Good matches!
Will you please to have any?
In pity do take some—
Three bunches a penny!

ORANGES!

Any oranges today?
Here's fine sweet oranges,
Rich flowing with juice,
Just arrived from abroad,
Ripe and ready for use!

BROOMS!

Any brooms or brushes today?
Come buy a new brush,
Or a nice sweeping broom.
'Tis pleasant indeed
To have a clean room!

STRAWBERRIES!

Strawberries! Here's strawberries!
Fine ripe strawberries.
And Hautboy's so fine
They have a good relish
With sweet cream!

SCISSORS TO GRIND!

Jingle, jingle, goes the bell.
Any razors or scissors,
Or penknives to grind?
I'll engage that my work
Shall be done to your mind!

NEW MILK!

Meeleck! Come Meeleck, come!
Here's new milk from the cow,
Which is so nice and so fine,
That the doctors do say,
It is much better than wine!

LOCKS OR KEYS!

Any locks to repair?
Or keys to be fitted?
Do you want any locks,
Put in goodly repair?
Or any keys fitted,
To turn true as a hair?

HOT CORN!

Here's your nice hot corn!
Smoking hot! Piping hot!
O what beauties I have got!

Here's smoking hot corn,
With salt that is nigh,
Only two pence an ear,
O pass me not by!

POTATOES O!

Carolina potatoes! Here's your fine *Carolinas*!
Carolina potatoes,
Just come from the south,
So fine and so good,
As to suit anyone's mouth!

CLAMS! CLAMS!

Here's your fine Rockaway
Clams! Here they *go*!
Fine Rockaway clams,
Just out of the boat,
Buy a few hundred,
They're an excellent lot!

BEANS, PEAS, ETC.!

Here's beans, peas, cucumbers,
Cabbage, onions, potatoes!
Here they *go*!
Here's nice beans or peas,
Only ten pence a peck!
Come buy if you please,
I've an excellent stock!

FOLKLORE NEWS

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MICHIGAN FOLKLORE SOCIETY was held as the folklore section of the fifty-second annual meeting of the Michigan Academy of Science Arts and Letters in the west conference room of the Rackham Building of the University of Michigan on

Friday, April 2, 1948. Dr. Richard M. Dorson, president of the society, presiding as chairman, introduced the various speakers.

The program began with an informative, highly analytical study of recurrent motifs in Child ballads 214 and 215 by Dr. Branford P. Millar of Michigan State College. Dr. Millar's paper, entitled "Cross-breeding in Child Ballads 214 and 215," was illustrated by a diagram which not only demonstrated the repetition of motifs in these two ballads and in ballad 216, but showed the exchange of folk and literary material, as well as an indication of the geographic incidence of the Child ballads discussed.

Dr. Lawrence S. Thompson, of Western Michigan College of Education, presented a subject which has been a source of ghoulish conjecture for untold centuries, "Legends about Human Skin." Dr. Thompson not only presented the legends of macabre practices regarding the use of human skin throughout the years as well as superstitious charms involving these practices, but presented facts proving the existence of rare instances of anthropodermic practices, such as a book in the Newberry Library, and evidence secured at the prison trials after World War II.

Dr. Hans Kurath, of the University of Michigan, concluded the morning session with an interesting and instructive account of a highly important enterprise, "Mapping the Speech of the Eastern United States." Dr. Kurath, as director and editor of this linguistic project under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies, aided by the Rockefeller Foundation and American universities, has completed the linguistic atlas of New England. The middle and south Atlantic states are almost completely mapped. The linguistic atlas of Michigan is underway at the present time, as another step toward an ultimate goal, the speech mapping of the entire United States. Dr. Kurath discussed methods of collecting from his informants of three social levels, the terminology used for comparison, and the phonetic differences as well as variations in terminology which emerge through this study. The cartography (large maps were used by Dr. Kurath to illustrate his presentation) is also supplemented by historical interpretation in the completed volumes, with a history of each community studied and a character sketch of the informant. The methods of collecting, including the use of the recording ma-

chine, and the interpretation of the background, are those used by the more careful and conscientious folklorists.

The afternoon session opened with a paper entitled, "Pagan Elements in Rumanian folklore" by Miss Larise Moruzeanu, of Ann Arbor, a recent arrival from the Sorbonne. Miss Moruzeanu gave a brief history of her native country to show how the pagan elements in the folklore of Rumania represent the polytheistic and animistic beliefs of the conquering Romans, while traces remain of the monotheistic beliefs of the Dacians. Miss Moruzeanu related an interesting folk tale, and described a number of folk customs and superstitions illustrating the tabus and vestiges of ancient cults existent in Rumanian lore. Particularly interesting were the descriptions of folk dances which retain the dramatic ritual of the past.

Another unusual subject on the day's program was presented by Dr. Hans Nathan, of Michigan State College, in his paper, "Dan Emmett and American Negro Minstrelsy." Dr. Nathan's presentation was both informative and entertaining, since it was illustrated with colored slides portraying nineteenth century broadsides, and by recordings of minstrel fiddle music. Dr. Nathan traced the history of the white man's impersonation of the negro from eighteenth century England through the development of minstrel art in America to the artistic perfection of Dan Emmett and his minstrel band in the middle of the nineteenth century. He pointed out that the syncopation of American music was a combination of the fiddle music of the British Isles and the dance grotesquerie of the negro, rather than negro music. The minstrel show with its direct humor and syncopated rhythm did, however, employ negro dance steps. The "walk-around" finale of "Dixie's Land," for example, was patterned after real negro rain dances. Minstrel show anecdotes, too, found their way into American folklore, and into colloquial speech.

The concluding number of the day's program was a demonstration of Polish folk dances by the Sea League Dancers, sponsored by the International Institute of Flint. Especially colorful and dramatic was the humorous courtship dance, the *Goralski*, which originates in the Carpathian mountains.

In the business meeting which followed the program, a special vote of thanks was rendered Dr. Richard Dorson for his successful year as editor of the folklore section of *Michigan History*.

It was suggested that a prize be donated in a folklore contest next year by a chosen committee of the society.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: president, Mrs. Norman Johnson of Flint; vice-president, Dr. Branford P. Millar of East Lansing; and treasurer, Mrs. Hans Kurath of Ann Arbor. Dr. Ivan Walton of Ann Arbor, was chosen executive secretary of the Michigan Folklore Society.

A folklore session on September 25 at Port Huron was announced, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Michigan Historical Society at that city September 24 and 25. The meeting was closed with a vote of appreciation to the Historical Society of Michigan for its close co-operation with the Michigan Folklore Society.

Michigan News

THE MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION IS PUBLISHING a pamphlet of approximately forty-eight pages entitled *The Wolverine State: Some Facts about Michigan*. *Facts about Michigan* is a condensed account of the state and its history. The writer believes that it is a good one.

He believes that it is a good condensed account of Michigan history and life because each of its twenty chapters is written by a person who has studied and thought about the subject for years. Some of the chapters are masterpieces of condensation. Such, for instance, is Dr. F. Clever Bald's description of "The Contest for the Great Lakes."

Those who have written for *Facts about Michigan* have done so because of their interest in the history of the state and because they believe that that history should be better known. They have written at the instigation of the Historical Society of Michigan, whose committee on education and publication is the parent of the pamphlet.

The pamphlet, in addition to the general editorship of the writer, has been carefully edited for factual accuracy and interpretive synthesis by an editorial board of the committee on education and publication consisting of Dr. Rolland H. Maybee, Dr. Madison Kuhn, and the writer. Dr. Maybee, as chairman of the committee on education and publication, deserves special thanks for the time, effort, and thought he has put into the pamphlet. He is also author of one of the chapters, "Lumber for a Nation's Homes." Dr. Kuhn, in addition to his work on the editorial board, has written on "The Americanization of Michigan."

The others who have written for the pamphlet, with their topics, are: "Vacationland in the Heart of the Great Lakes," Ferris E. Lewis; "Putting a Nation on Wheels," Joe L. Norris; "Our Melting Pot of Nationalities," Lawrence S. Thompson; "Labor and Social Welfare," Sidney Glazer; "Farming for Better Land Use," Joseph G. Duncan; "Changes in Rural and Urban Living," Willis F. Dunbar; "We the People—and Our Government," John A. Perkins; "Education for All the People," Gerald L. Poor; "The Arsenal of Democracy," George W. Stark; "The Indian Way of Life," R. Clyde Ford; "The Fight Against Slavery," Henry D. Brown; "Trails and Rails," James O. Knauss;

"Great Lakes' Waterways," Father Edward J. Dowling, S. J.; "Copper and Iron for Industrial America," William M. Trevarrow; "Good Reading References," Mrs. Elleine H. Stones, Miss Louise Rees, Miss Mate Graye Hunt; "Significant Dates," C. R. Anderson, Mrs. Ellen C. Hathaway; "Selected Statistics," Leo J. Callahan.

As the writer has stated, he believes that the pamphlet is an excellent one. It should have wide distribution. Those wanting a copy should write to the Michigan Historical Commission at Lansing. The pamphlet is being published by the Historical Commission for free distribution.

In order to give you an idea of the quality of *Facts about Michigan*, the first chapter on "Vacationland in the Heart of the Great Lakes" by Mr. Ferris E. Lewis, is printed below. Ed.

THE WORD VACATION MEANS TO MANY PEOPLE CLEAR, BLUE WATER; cool, golden sandy beaches; pleasant, shaded streams; and many miles of forest stretching far away. Because of this, Michigan, located in the heart of the Great Lakes area of North America, has become a favorite vacation land.

In all the world there is no other group of lakes and their connecting waters like the Great Lakes. Beginning just beyond Michigan's western border, the Great Lakes stretch eastward to the Thousand Islands, where the runoff water spills itself into the St. Lawrence River and begins its troubled journey down that river to the sea.

Because Michigan is really two large peninsulas lying between four of these huge bodies of fresh water, Michigan has the longest shore line of any state. Michigan's long shore line gives the state about two thousand miles of beach. Much of it is clean and sandy and makes an ideal place to sit, eat, rest, or play, while out across the lake as far as the eye can see stretches deep, blue water, sometimes calm but at other periods flecked with dancing whitecaps that come rolling in with a constant swishing or pounding against the shore. Here, to nature's enchantment, may be added the charming fascination of a passing ship that trails a feathery plume of smoke against a bright, blue sky, or forms a silhouette against golden, fleecy sunset clouds for a background, or holds aloof the white wing of a sail billowed outward by a gentle summer breeze.

Within these two peninsulas, lie thousands of inland lakes and seemingly endless areas of beautiful forest land. From these inland lakes meander sparkling streams of clear spring water, like the Au Sable, Sturgeon, Manistee, Rifle, and others. Through the shady forest lands they run, ever growing larger as they flow ceaselessly to the Great Lakes. In their dancing riffles and shaded pools lie the trout which are so eagerly sought by men who artfully cast a fly. Along the wooded, shady banks of

these clear, fast-running streams and on the cool, sandy shores of many lakes among the pines, spruces, and birches thousands of cottages and cabins have been built.

Michigan's waters surround hundreds of islands. Some of these captivating formations, like phantom ships full of mystery and adventure, are on the inland lakes, others are found along the shores of the Great Lakes or in the larger rivers. Among the many islands are some that are widely known and visited each summer by crowds of light-hearted people. They are Belle Isle, Mackinac Island, Isle Royale, Les Cheneaux, and the Beaver Islands.

On the Great Lakes pleasure boats make excursion trips from cities to recreation spots and points of interest. Some lake passenger steamers still carry people from city to city. Other ships make special vacation cruises lasting a week or more. State ferries carry passengers and automobiles from Mackinaw to St. Ignace while other ferries cross the Great Lakes at many places.

Not only do Michigan's lakes and streams attract the tourist but also its hundreds of square miles of second-growth timberlands, which are now replacing the cutover and burned-over forest lands where once stood the great forests that made Michigan famous. People like to drive through these forest areas, or walk among the trees and listen to the wind as it sighs, far overhead, among the needles of a pine, or thrill at the ripple of a stream as it races over stones or spills itself around old stumps or over logs in the way, or hear the songs of birds, or see the deer as they graze through the woods, or splash flies in a stream.

Until the last few years much of this lake and forest land remained untouched because it was not accessible. But transportation has greatly changed during the last quarter century and now it is possible to leave our homes and within a few hours to be at a cabin a great distance away. For this reason many once-dying lumber villages are now becoming famous resort centers.

Michigan has a fine system of highways that reach out like a spider's web overspreading the state. Hundreds of miles of paved state-maintained roads lead through pleasant farmlands in the southern counties and through the extensive cutover lands of the northland where beautiful forests are again growing. Enticing side roads lead to favorite spots on lakes and streams. And so the inviting roads lead on past hundreds of lakes, fields of mint, long abandoned lumber towns, weathered gristmills on shady streams, oil derricks barely seen above the trees, and hundreds of picnic tables located in lovely spots that invite one to stop and eat and rest awhile, until at least one reaches the old abandoned mines of upper Keweenaw Peninsula or parks his car beside the deep blue waters of Lake Superior to begin the climb to the Lake of the Clouds in the Porcupine Mountains.

So from early spring to late fall the roads are lined with passing cars, loaded with boats and baggage and filled with happy people going to or

from their favorite vacation playgrounds. To care for these hundreds of people are hotels, cabins, cottages, and tourist homes. For those nature lovers that enjoy camping in the open the State Department of Conservation, as well as many cities and counties, maintains parks located at pleasant sites along lakes and streams. At these parks people can camp, fry fish over an open camp fire, and swim in the clean clear water.

Year after year thousands of people enjoy, each in their own way, Michigan's beautiful vacation land. Some like to sit and read. Some like to hunt. To others comes a thrill from a quick tug on a fishing line. Still others ride horseback, go yachting, sailing or canoeing, study wild life, take pictures of flowers, birds, and trees. But all soon learn to enjoy the fragrance of the pines, the relaxing peaceful quiet of a mirror lake reflecting its dark-green wooded rim, the plaintive incessant call of the whippoorwill as lengthening shadows blend into greying dusk, and the restful sound sleep that follows a day of wholesome recreation in Michigan's vacation land.

MICHIGAN FARMS WHICH HAVE BEEN HELD in the same family for over one hundred years are being honored with Centennial Farm Certificates by the Michigan Historical Commission. The purpose of this award is to give recognition to the farm and rural people of Michigan by presenting certificates to those farm owners whose families have had possession of the same land for a century. The certificates will be signed by the governor, the secretary of state, and the Historical Commission.

The only requirement for this certificate is that the land now farmed have been in the possession of one family for over one hundred years. Persons who believe they are entitled to the Centennial Farm Certificate should apply to the Michigan Historical Commission at Lansing. Before the award is granted, the commission will need to know who the present owner of the farm is, the exact legal description of the farm, the first member of the family to own the farm, and the date ownership of the farm was acquired by the family. In verification of the claim of ownership in the same family for one hundred years, abstracts of title should be submitted to the commission. A farm, for purposes of the award, is three or more acres, or a less amount if the products raised are valued at \$250 or more, on which some agricultural operations are performed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household, or hired employees.

The awarding of certificates to Centennial Farms by the Historical Commission has met with wide approval. Typical of the comments is that received from Mr. Dan Waldron of Big Rapids:

I would like to express my approval of the Historical Commission's move to place markers on farms which have been in one family's possession for more than one hundred years.

Ever since I became aware of the state's significance in the nation's history, I have felt that far too little has been done in the marking and preserving of historic sites. Here and there one comes across a plaque mentioning perhaps a date and name, but many places which are of real interest have been neglected, or what may be worse, never even recognized.

That this fault does not lie entirely with the Historical Commission, I need not remind you. I am amazed at the unconcern shown by most of us Michigan citizens for our rich past. It is natural, I suppose, to overlook the wonders of one's home, but when a state has been blessed with so vivid a parade of history, it is a pity to let it slip away unacknowledged. The more notorious sites have been recognized. But the less obvious places, such as old homesteads, Indian trails, logging sites, fur posts, early settlements, and the like, seem to be slowly sinking into oblivion.

I would not care to see the state turn sign-crazy, marking everything indiscriminately on the basis of mere antiquity, but I cannot help reflecting on the pleasure I have received traveling in states which have taken the trouble to label their landmarks.

I am grateful for your new service. I hope all the eligible will take advantage of it.

THE MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION HAS PREPARED for publication a mimeographed bulletin on "Suggestions for Celebrating Community Celebrations." The bulletin was written at the request of the commission by Dr. Charles A. Anderson, manager of the Presbyterian Historical Society. Dr. Anderson's manual is a revision of his "Suggestions for Celebrating Church Anniversaries," and "How Churches Can Celebrate Founders Day," which are extremely useful for churches who have an anniversary to celebrate or who wish to recognize their founders. Copies of "Suggestions for Celebrating Community Celebrations" may be obtained by writing Dr. Lewis Beeson, secretary of the Historical Commission, Lansing 13. Publication of this booklet by the commission is in line with its policy of stimulating, assisting, and directing community anniversary celebrations. Co-operating with the commission in this activity is the Historical Society of Michigan whose committee on community celebrations consists of Albert F. Butler and George W. Stark.

IT IS THE DUTY OF THE MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION to collect, arrange, and to preserve all types of historical materials relating to the history of Michigan; to collect, preserve, and display all types of museum materials relating to the history of Michigan; to prepare for publication and to publish materials and studies relative to the history of Michigan and disseminate information about that history; to cooperate with historical societies in the state; and to collect, preserve, classify, arrange, and index public records.

In recent years the commission has been unable to carry out adequately some of the duties imposed upon it by law because of the smallness of its staff, inadequate space, and lack of funds. This is particularly true with respect to the collection and preservation of historical materials other than museum. Whereas in the past the Historical Commission acquired a great and valuable mass of records relating to the history of the state, it has been unable to add to these records to any extent for approximately twenty years. In recent years the commission has lost ground with respect to the collection and preservation of historical records because it has progressively lost space in which to house them properly and has not been given funds with which to care for them properly. This means that the people of Michigan have less historical materials available to them than residents of near-by states whose historical agencies have been better provided for.

While Michigan has adequate legislation providing for the collection, preservation, classification, and other care of noncurrent public records, of which the Historical Commission is custodian, it has also been unable to perform its duties with respect to public records in a proper manner for the same reason that it has been unable to care for other historical records except museum materials. Certain state records are fundamental for an understanding of the past history of Michigan and how its government functions. Surrounding states make far more provision for the care of their public records than does Michigan.

Every state appropriates money for the collection and preservation of material relating to its history, and for the dissemination of information about that history through books and magazines. For some years the Historical Commission has been unable to publish more than the quarterly magazine, *Michigan History*. It should be able to

publish at least one book a year on the history of the state. The mere preservation of historical materials is not enough, the information contained in historical records should be made available to the people of the state in printed form.

The Michigan Historical Commission carries on its activities with a staff much smaller than that found in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and indeed any other Midwestern state. As has been indicated above, some of the activities expected of the Historical Commission have been neglected because of the smallness of its staff. The Historical Commission needs an assistant editor so that its secretary may be freed of some of his editorial duties in order to give his attention to administrative and other functions. Neighboring Midwestern states, all of which publish a quarterly historical journal similar to *Michigan History*, all employ at least one editorial assistant to the secretary. Until the Historical Commission's secretary and editor is given help in his editorial work, he can not have enough time properly to attend to the other functions of the commission, particularly those which are involved with the popularization of Michigan history. The secretary is particularly interested in working with tourist agencies, chambers of commerce, and the hotel men of the state so as to show them how Michigan history may be made use of in attracting out-of-state visitors to Michigan and in holding them here. This is a proper function of the commission and one which should be expanded as soon as possible.

The state of Michigan spends millions of dollars in conserving and making more attractive its natural resources. Yet these, by themselves, have no value except in connection with the people who have been or are associated with them. Relatively little is spent in preserving and utilizing the human—the cultural and historical—resources of the state. Yet these, when made use of, can be a source of prosperity to the people of Michigan. It is for these reasons that the Michigan Historical Commission has asked the legislature of Michigan for an assistant editor and a records administrator. A properly trained records administrator could effect savings through improved efficiency in records administration and economy in storage space for records that would offset the cost of his salary.

Collecting and preserving records is a specialized work and can be handled most efficiently under one management and by a trained records administrator. The laws of Michigan designate the Historical

Commission as the custodial agent for these records. The records administrator should act in an advisory capacity to other departments, leaving them full control over their records until such time as the records had no current use, when they should be turned over to the Historical Commission, as archival agent for the state. After elimination of those records having no permanent value, the Historical Commission would preserve the residue. A records program well managed by the Historical Commission would make the need for additional storage space for records less pressing than it is.

In order to present the undesirable situation with respect to state and other records in the custody of the Historical Commission to the people of Michigan the Historical Commission solicited an examination of its records by a group of interested citizens. A committee, consisting of Mr. Willard C. Wichers, president of the Historical Society of Michigan, as chairman and Dr. James O. Knauss, head of the history department at Western Michigan College of Education, and Dr. Madison Kuhn, professor of history at Michigan State College, met December 11, 1947, with Secretary Lewis Beeson, on the invitation of the Michigan Historical Commission, to survey the archival facilities of the commission.

The committee issued a report which stated that, in its belief, the Michigan Historical Commission was not fulfilling its responsibilities as set forth by law with respect to the state records in the following respects.

Much of the archival material now in the custody of the Commission is stored in a loft on M floor of the State Office Building where there is inadequate protection from fire. Nor is there proper protection in that place from dust, heat, and dryness. Deterioration of ink and paper seems inevitable unless changes are made.

Classification and indexing was apparently abandoned many years ago. While this is naturally a task of many years it should go on constantly and consistently.

None of the material is really available for use. Room 641 is too crowded with the staff of the commission to permit state employees or the general public to examine papers stored there; while the enclosure on M floor is too hot, dusty, dark, and crowded to encourage proper investigation.

Much of the space available on M floor is now occupied by printed materials that the State Library has in quantity. We would encourage the present policy of transferring these printed items to other depositories.

The above conclusions come, we are sure, as no surprise to the Michigan Historical Commission, which has struggled for many years to improve the situation—or at least to prevent its deterioration. As a committee we would suggest the following:

The transfer of all the manuscript materials on M floor to some other fireproof space where it may be accessible to the public and to the other departments of the state government. The latter should be encouraged to deposit their less-used archives with the commission, in the expectation of being able to consult them when needed.

The employment of a records administrator who would classify, index, and protect the present holdings and accept from state and local agencies such of their valuable records as they may no longer wish to retain.

The addition of space to permit the proper administration of records.

A revision of the present law, making it illegal for a governmental agency to destroy a record until a representative of the Michigan Historical Commission has determined that the record need not be preserved.

That the commission seek the advice of experienced archivists and librarians in determining specific policies.

As a result of this report the Michigan Historical Commission has reiterated its request of the legislature of a records administrator. It has also established the following committee to investigate further the records situation in the state of Michigan, in accordance with the last recommendation of the committee headed by Mr. Wichers: Mrs. Elleine H. Stones, chief of the Burton Historical Collection; Judge Ira W. Jayne, of the Circuit Court, Detroit; Dr. Lewis G. Vander Velde, director of the Michigan Historical Collections; Mr. William A. Vawter III, of Benton Harbor; Mr. Jackson Towne, librarian of the Michigan State College Library; and Mr. Colton Storm, of the William L. Clements Library.

Some evidence of the necessity of a records administrator and the value of his services to the state of Michigan is given through a recent brief visit of Mr. W. S. Jenkins to Lansing. Mr. Jenkins has charge of the legislative documents microfilm project initiated by the Library of Congress and the University of North Carolina in 1941. The objective of the legislative documents microfilm project is to assemble and arrange systematically in a single collection the official records of the American colonies, territories, and states. In furtherance of this aim Mr. Jenkins visited Lansing in August, 1946, and again in August, 1948.

Of unusual significance nationally as well as to residents of Michigan was his discovery of portions of the "Transactions of the Governors and Judges of the Territory of Michigan in Their Legislative Department, 1805-1823." The "Transactions of the Governors and Judges Acting in Their Legislative Capacity" is of primary importance to Michigan. It is the record of the first legislature of the present state. This record has never been published. Fragments of it were found by Mr. Jenkins. Mr. Jenkins also found three volumes of other legislative records including the session acts and a series of original enrollments of acts and proceedings of the executive department for the very early period in the territory's history. The value of these records, all in the custody of the secretary of state, was unrealized by those who had charge of them until examined by a trained records man. Unquestionably there are other records of this nature still existing in state offices. A records administrator would help assure the people of the state of Michigan that such fundamental records as those brought to light by Mr. Jenkins would be properly preserved and made use of.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN BEGAN SENDING a mimeographed *Newsletter* to its members in February. The *Newsletter* was given a volume number so that members can be sure they receive all issues, but the *Newsletter* will not be issued regularly. Many historical societies have found that a newsletter keeps them in closer contact with their members than their more formal publications. A number of societies now are publishing newsletters. (See *post*, 407, 408). The *Newsletter* will be issued whenever there is news of special interest to report to the members of the Historical Society of Michigan. The membership of the society has grown from almost three hundred to over eight hundred in the past two years. As the membership of the society continues to grow the *Newsletter* will fill a more and more important function in maintaining contact between the officers of the society and the members.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, IN CO-OPERATION with the Historical Society of Michigan, is preparing a film strip on how the legislature operates. The film strip will show the progress of a bill through the House and Senate to its signature by the governor. It is intended for use in high school classes and will be distributed through

the bureau of school services of the University of Michigan. Pictures for the film, showing the legislature in actual operation, were taken by Mr. Charles Rockhill, a staff member of the Michigan Historical Commission, during the special session of the legislature in the spring of 1948. Mr. Rockhill was directed by Dr. Harold M. Dorris, professor of political science at the University of Michigan, who also prepared an explanatory script to be used by the teacher when the film strip is shown. Mr. Mike Church of the University of Michigan Extension Service and Dr. Lewis Beeson, secretary of the Historical Commission, assisted in the taking of the pictures during the legislative session.

FOR OVER TWO YEARS A COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND PUBLICATION of the Historical Society of Michigan has been considering how to stimulate, increase, and assist the teaching of state and local history in the schools. Chairman of this committee is Dr. Rolland H. Maybee of Central Michigan College, Mt. Pleasant. Much constructive work has been done since the committee first began its discussions.

The attention of the committee was first directed toward ascertaining how much teaching of Michigan history was already being done and what kind of materials were used. Subcommittees on written materials, visual-audio aids, teacher training and education, and finance were set up. The committee on written materials, with Mrs. Ellen C. Hathaway of Highland Park as chairman, and the committee on visual-audio aids, with Dr. Willis F. Dunbar of Kalamazoo and Mr. Mike Church of Ann Arbor as co-chairmen, began a survey in their respective fields to find out what material was available for use in the schools. At a later meeting of the committee, Mr. Church reported that there was very little motion picture, film slide, or other visual material available on the history of the state of Michigan. Dr. Dunbar's committee found that except for the radio transcriptions, *Echoes of a Century*, issued by the Netherlands Information Bureau at Holland and a series of transcriptions on Detroit, called *Our Yesterdays*, little radio material was to be found of a type which could be used in the schools. The committee on written materials found that a comparable paucity existed with respect to the printed word.

After several profitable preliminary meetings, the committee met at the Higgins Lake Conservation Training School, July 11-13, 1947. Approximately sixty people were in attendance at this conference.

The conference resulted in clarification of ideas and a statement of the problems to be encountered with respect to more learning about Michigan history by the young people of Michigan. Each of the main subcommittees ended their work at the Higgins Lake Conference with a series of recommendations. These recommendations formed the basis of work for the committee on education and publication for the year 1947-48.

At a meeting in Detroit, November 14, 1947, the committee really came to terms with some of the problems uncovered by the earlier discussions. It was agreed at that time that the first objective of the committee should be the preparation of two series of booklets; the first to be topical stories for the grades entitled "Michigan My Michigan"; and the second to be topical booklets for the high school entitled "The Wolverine State." It was also agreed that an illustrated historical map of Michigan be published and that work begin on the first of a series of topical film slides for use by schools, clubs, and other organizations throughout the state.

Early in 1948 the committee placed at the head of its projects the writing of twenty chapters for a booklet to be published by the Historical Commission on *The Wolverine State: Some Facts about Michigan*. The preparation of a small booklet on the present and past of Michigan was made possible by an appropriation made to the commission by the special session of the legislature in the spring of 1948; consequently the writing of material for this booklet and its publication became the first objective of the committee, which still kept as its objectives the preparation of two series of topical booklets, film strips, a traveling exhibit, and the stimulation and development of the use of historical materials by the radio, moving pictures, and other media.

A second conference of the committee on education and publication was held at Higgins Lake July 9-11, 1948. Approximately thirty-two people were in attendance at the 1948 conference. The various subcommittees reported definite progress on the projects which they had undertaken.

For the first time in the history of the Historical Society of Michigan a traveling exhibit was on display at this conference. Prepared by Dr. F. Clever Bald, Mrs. Elleine H. Stones, and Mr. Chester W. Ellison, the exhibit consisted of reproductions of a number of histori-

cal maps relating to Michigan, pictures depicting the lumber industry, and pictures of Great Lakes' ships. The exhibit was displayed on panels which are capable of being transported by automobile. The exhibit will be used at meetings of the society and other organizations as well as in schools.

Dr. Gerald L. Poor reported that the society would be given time before the social science sections of three of the regional meetings of the Michigan Education Association this fall in order to explain its work and objectives. The three meetings before which the society will appear are those at Petoskey, Battle Creek, and Flint. It is planned to display the traveling exhibit at the three regional meetings of the Michigan Education Association before which speakers for the society are to appear.

The committee on the publication of an illustrated historical map consisting of Dr. Alfred H. Whittaker, Mr. Chester W. Ellison, and Dr. Madison Kuhn, enlarged its membership at the conference in order to obtain the advice of others present there in developing the illustrated map. The group sifted places of historical interest throughout Michigan in an effort to select for the map only those places of real significance.

An important and interesting project which occupied much attention at the conference was that supervised by Mrs. Ellen C. Hathaway, whose committee set about to discover what was being done by both country and city schools on the writing of local history. To determine this, Mrs. Hathaway sent out a number of letters throughout Michigan asking school teachers how they were presenting local or state history to their classes. Letters of this same nature were sent out to two hundred and fifty superintendents of schools. Mrs. Hathaway also wrote an article for the Michigan Education Association *Journal* explaining this project. Mrs. Hathaway's findings were presented to the members of the conference in a six page mimeographed report.

Visual evidence of the work being done by schools on local history projects was on display during the conference. A special committee was appointed by Chairman Rolland H. Maybee to evaluate the work done by these schools. The committee awarded first place to the project of the Mount Clemens High School. The Phetteplace School District of Midland County received the second place award. The fine work of Monroe and Highland Park schools was awarded a white

ribbon of honorable mention and the schools of Inkster; Mesick Consolidated Schools, Wexford County; Pontiac; Edgewood School in Taylor Township, Wayne County; and Wyandotte received red ribbons of honorable mention. The school projects on local and state history brought together by Mrs. Hathaway's subcommittee and displayed at Higgins Lake indicates that much is being done by schools on the state's history which would be unknown but for the activity of the committee in collecting and bringing the school projects together in one place.

Considerable time was spent by the committee on education and publication considering the material prepared for the booklet *The Wolverine State: Some Facts about Michigan* and other publication projects of the committee. Many of the chapters for *Facts about Michigan* were on hand and a number of these were read at Higgins Lake. The reaction of the conference to those was unanimously enthusiastic. The committee decided to continue next with the preparation of the topical stories for the grades, "Michigan My Michigan" and with a film strip on lumbering.

AFTER AN INTENSE STRUGGLE, spearheaded by the Dearborn Historical Commission and the Historical Society of Dearborn, the Commandant's Headquarters at Dearborn, the only remaining structure of the Detroit Arsenal, has been saved from destruction, at least temporarily. Chief opponent of the plan to preserve the arsenal as an historical site has been the mayor of Dearborn, Orville L. Hubbard.

The Dearborn Council has supported the move to preserve the arsenal as a city museum by appropriating \$13,260 for its maintenance and by unanimously reappropriating that sum after Mayor Hubbard had vetoed it. The council's action shows an awareness by the legislative branch of the Dearborn city government of the cultural, historical, and social values of the only building left of the Dearborn Arsenal. The council's courageous stand for the preservation of the Commandant's Headquarters will be remembered long after the mayor's reasons for vetoing the appropriation are forgotten. Mayor Hubbard maintained that the appropriation of money for the arsenal building was not a proper and legal use of the public improvement reserve fund.

Preservation of the Commandant's Headquarters, one of the oldest buildings in Michigan, has been urged by numerous individuals and

groups throughout the state. Appearing in defense of the arsenal building on a series of radio talks over station WKMJ Dearborn have been Mr. Emil Lorch, retired head of the school of architecture at the University of Michigan, who spoke April 25 on "The Architectural Value of the Commandant's Headquarters." On May 2 Dr. Lewis Beeson, secretary of the Michigan Historical Commission, discussed the value of the Commandant's Headquarters as a tourist attraction. On May 9 Mr. George Stark, chairman of the Detroit Historical Commission, and Miss Ann Campbell spoke on "The Necessity of Preserving Old Landmarks." Dr. R. Clyde Ford, a member of the Michigan Historical Commission, described "Early Military Campaigns about Dearborn" on June 13. Among the other speakers on this radio series were: Messrs. Arthur Smith, Robert Larsen, Ray Adams, Walter H. E. Scott, Floyd B. Haight, and the Rev. Frank Davies, Miss Alberta Stutsman, Mrs. Orpheus Ferrier, Miss Malita Gobel, and Miss Florence Richards.

Should Mayor Hubbard's action in vetoing the Dearborn Council's action for the preservation of the two-story Commandant's Headquarters result in its destruction, Michigan will have lost one of its most important remaining historical buildings. Although the mayor's attitude in opposing the preservation of the Commandant's Headquarters undoubtedly is influenced by considerations which seem pertinent today, future generations are apt to consider his point of view shortsighted and ill-considered should it result in the loss to the people of Michigan of this significant military building.

THE EIGHTIETH CONGRESS, APPROVED, ON JULY 10, 1948, an amendment to the Surplus Property Act of 1944 "to provide for the disposition of surplus real property to states, political subdivisions, and municipalities for use as public parks, recreational areas, and historic monument sites, and for other purposes." It authorizes, with certain restrictions, conveyance of properties suitable and desirable for use as public parks or recreational areas at fifty percent of fair value, and conveyance of properties for historic monument purposes without monetary consideration. This law permits the transfer of Fort Wayne to the city of Detroit for preservation as an historical site.

THE CALHOUN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S OPEN HOUSE the evening of June 15 was attended by nearly three hundred people.

Members of both the junior and senior historical societies greeted their guests in colonial costumes. Officers of the senior society for this year are: president, Mrs. George W. Welch; secretary, Mrs. Samuel Brewer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George A. Quick; treasurer, Dr. William Durand; historian, Miss Roxanna Sayre; and curator, Mrs. George Moran. Members of the board are Mrs. W. B. Welles and Mr. Hazen Hatch.

THE MARINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DETROIT began its fifth year in September. Officers for the year, elected at the June meeting, are: president, Roy M. Bates, Highland Park; vice-president, William A. McDonald, Windsor; treasurer, Kenneth E. Smith, Port Huron; and secretary, the Rev. Edward J. Dowling, S.J., Detroit.

VOLUME TWO, NUMBER ONE OF *The Monroe Sentinel* published by the Monroe Historical Society was issued on July 1, 1948. It is devoted to the society's museum activities, the prospective visit of the Freedom Train, the historical program of the Monroe schools, and general information of interest to members of the society.

THE *Bulletin of the Detroit Historical Society* FOR JUNE 7 featured pictures and information concerning Father Gabriel Richard, whose sesquicentennial, 1798 to 1948, was celebrated during the week of June 7. One of the outstanding events of the sesquicentennial celebration of Father Richard's coming to Detroit was a civic dinner in the Book Cadillac Hotel. Speakers were Dr. Stanley Pargellis, director of the Newberry Library; Mr. Roger Labry, vice consul for France at Chicago; and Dr. James P. Adams, provost of the University of Michigan.

THE YEAR 1948 MARKS THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the opening of the William L. Clements Library. The bulletin from the library celebrating this occasion carried essays by Dr. Alexander G. Ruthven, Mr. Thomas W. Streeter, Mr. Lathop C. Harper, Dr. Lawrence C. Wroth, and Dr. Thomas J. Wertenbaker. They acknowledged the importance of the Clements Library as a source for rare book collectors, rare book dealers, the university, librarians, and historians.

IN CONNECTION WITH DETROIT'S CELEBRATION of the sesquicentennial of Father Gabriel Richard's arrival in Detroit, the Michigan

Historical Collections issued the pamphlet, *Gabriel Richard*, by F. Clever Bald. This pamphlet recognized Father Richard's official connection with the beginnings of the University of Michigan.

FREEDOM TRAIN WITH ITS CARGO OF PRECIOUS DOCUMENTS of our American heritage was viewed by over ten thousand residents of Lansing during its stopover in this city August 17. Governor Kim Sigler, Mayor Ralph W. Crego, and Paul Martin, publisher of the *State Journal*, were among the speakers at the ceremony which started the long lines of people on their way through the cars of the train. The ceremony closed with the repeating of the freedom pledge.

THE MERCHANTS AND MINERS BANK OF CALUMET recently observed the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding. The Manufacturers' National Bank of Detroit celebrated its fifteenth anniversary on August 10. Something of the history of both of these banks is in the *Michigan Investor* of August 14.

THE SPRING NUMBER OF *Inland Seas* FEATURES an illustrated article on the painting of the "R. N. Rice," by Robert Hopkin in 1873, with notes by Anna S. Moore. This painting is now owned by the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library. Miss Moore is on the Collection's staff. Included in this issue also is a biographical sketch of Great Lakes' Captain Lauchlen Maclean Morrison by his grandson Neil F. Morrison of Windsor, Ontario.

A SERIES OF LETTERS PORTRAYING ELEVEN STRENUOUS YEARS of activity by the Rev. Montague Ferry and Amanda White Ferry on Mackinac Island appear in the *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society*. The letters begin in the December 1947 issue. Edited by Charles A. Anderson, the letters are full of colorful Michigan material.

"THE GERMAN FORTY-EIGHTERS IN AMERICA" BY CARL WITKE in *The American Historical Review* for July summarizes the contributions of German immigrants to life in the Middle West. Reference is made to German groups in Michigan.

TO THE *Records of the American Catholic Historical Society* for June, Francis J. Tschan contributed his article "The Catholic Church in the United States, 1852-1868." The article includes Catholic activities in Detroit for that period.

DR. RICHARD M. DORSON CONTINUES HIS INTEREST in Upper Peninsula folklore with an account of "The Lynching of the McDonald Boys" in the *American Mercury* for June. Dr. Dorson describes the incidents which occasioned the lynching of the McDonalds and the fate that overtook those who had part in the lynching. According to legend, everyone of the members of the lynching party "died with his boots on."

FATHER JEAN DELANGLEZ OF LOYOLA UNIVERSITY has contributed another of his articles on Cadillac to *Mid-America*. The July number contains the article, "Cadillac at Detroit."

The Mississippi Valley Historical Review FOR JUNE in "Materials for Western History in the Department of the Interior Archives," by W. Turrentine Jackson, offers helpful suggestions for those engaged in historical research. In the same issue, Vincent G. Tegeder's article, "Lincoln and the Territorial Patronage," mentions general land office appointees from Michigan who took part in the opening up of Dakota Territory lands.

IN *The Journal of Southern History* FOR MAY under the heading "Notes and Documents," is a letter dated March 6, 1869, edited by Mr. Frank E. Dykema. It was written by J. W. Lapsley of Shelby Springs, Alabama, to the Rev. Albertus C. Van Raalte at a time when Van Raalte was looking for a possible site for a new colony because of a violent schism in the church.

RICHARD E. BANTA'S "DANIEL KETCHAM WITH THE TAWAS; A Kentucky Captivity," in *The Filson Club History Quarterly* for July quotes at length from the Rev. T. M. Hopkins' *Reminiscences of Col. John Ketcham of Monroe County, Indiana*. Rev. Hopkins' book mentions Ketcham's visit to the Detroit settlement at the time of his escape in 1792.

CIVIL WAR LETTERS WRITTEN BY JOSEPH FREDERICK SHELLY of the Forty-first Regiment, Second Cavalry of Indiana, to his wife, Pauline, and recently presented to the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library, appear in translation in the *Indiana Magazine of History* for June. Mrs. Sophie S. Gemant and Mrs. Fanny J. Anderson, the translator and the editor, respectively, are both residents of Detroit.

"HIGHLIGHTS OF MANITOWOC," BY RALPH G. PLUMB, in *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for June, mentions the whitefish business in 1836 of John P. Clark of Detroit, at Two Rivers and Whitefish Bay, two of the earliest settlements in the Manitowoc region.

DELTA KAPPA GAMMA SOCIETY PLANS TO WRITE AND PUBLISH biographies of women teachers in Michigan. Chairman of the pioneer women project is Mrs. Ellen C. Hathaway of Highland Park. Mrs. Hathaway reports that considerable progress has been made on the pioneer women teachers who have been selected for study by her group. Among the women whose lives are being studied by members of Delta Kappa Gamma are Dr. Elijah Mosher, Myra B. Jordan, Sarah Munns, Emma Lott, Mary Arms White, Clara Stewart, Ella White, and Alice Shattuck.

BISHOP WILLIAM F. MURPHY OF SAGINAW, a member of the Michigan Historical Commission, officiated at a solemn Pontifical Mass August 29 celebrating the golden jubilee of one of his sisters, Mother Mary DeChantal, who is a sister of St. Joseph of Nazareth near Kalamazoo. In addition to Bishop Murphy, Mother DeChantal's sister Mother Mary Agnes, Sister Mary Lucille, and the Misses Mary and Elizabeth Murphy were present at the observation of Mother DeChantal's golden jubilee observance.

News and Comment

Minnesota History FOR JUNE UNDER "CENTENNIAL NEWS" reports on the Swedish Pioneer Centennial observed June 25-28 in the Midwest. The report quotes some interesting statistics: "The federal census of 1850 for Minnesota lists only four Swedes . . . A few months after the census was taken the scattered Swedes began receiving reinforcements, and by 1851 quite a number were making their way up the river." An official delegation from Sweden, including His Royal Highness Prince Bertil, son of the crown prince, was present at the observance held in the Twin Cities. Other celebrations were arranged at Chicago, Des Moines, Omaha, Detroit, Escanaba, Rock Island, and Moline.

OREGON CITY AND PORTLAND'S JOINT CELEBRATION of Oregon Territory's one hundredth anniversary took place August 9-15. Preliminary details appeared in the *Oregon Historical Quarterly* for June.

THE FORT SNELLING ROUND TOWER MUSEUM of the Minnesota Historical Society was open again to the public this summer. Lack of personnel made it necessary to close the museum in 1946 when the War Department transferred Fort Snelling to the Veterans' Administration.

IN ORDER TO STIMULATE INTEREST IN AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORY and in research on the subject, the American Jewish Historical Society offers three cash awards of \$350, \$100, and \$50, for the three best essays on a subject related to American Jewish history. The subject of the essay must be connected with some aspect of American Jewish history on continental United States of America and Canada. The term Jewish is construed as having the widest possible connotation. The contest is open to anyone.

CENTENNIAL LICENSE PLATES WILL BE CARRIED on Minnesota cars in 1949. The plates will read "Minnesota Centennial, 1849-1949." This will be the first time a message has been placed on license plates in Minnesota.

A SERIES OF RADIO SKETCHES ON ESSEX COUNTY HISTORY was presented from March 5 through July 14 over radio station CKLW, Windsor, Ontario. All but three of the twelve broadcasts were given by Dr. Neil F. Morrison of the W. D. Lowe Vocational School, Windsor. Walter Griffith of Dearborn spoke on "Along the Detroit River in the 1880's," May 19; R. M. Fuller of Windsor, on "Captain Henry Bird and Refugees from Kentucky," June 2; and David P. Botsford, Amherstburg, on "Alex Bonnett, A Link with the Fort Malden Pensioners," July 14.

IN *The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine* for September-December, 1947 an article entitled "Hervey Allen vs. Arthur St. Clair," is a

twenty-one page review of Allen's *The Forest and the Fort* by Henry King Siebeneck. The review points out "aberrations from St. Clair facts." Also in this issue is part four, the last installment of *The Bates Boys on the Western Waters* by Mrs. Elvert M. Davis.

"THE ORIGIN OF THE NEWPORT TOWER" was Mr. Hjalmer R. Holand's contribution to *Rhode Island History* for July. Mr. Holand's "The Truth About the Kensington Stone" appeared in *Michigan History* in December, 1947.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES, ESTABLISHED IN CINCINNATI in December, 1947, published volume one, number one, of the *American Jewish Archives* in June. This initial issue carried an article by Rabbi Bertram W. Korn on "Jewish Chaplains During the Civil War."

ON THE BACK PAGE OF THE AUGUST *News for Members*, published by the Minnesota Historical Society, appeared the first of a series of fifty-two pictorial representations in cartoon style of "Makers of Minnesota." These drawings of past leaders in Minnesota, depicting incidents in their lives and their contributions to the state's history, were made by Kern Pederson. This series, sponsored by the society, is running weekly in more than two hundred and fifty newspapers in the state.

VERMONT'S NEW ARCHIVES BUILDING IS DESCRIBED in *The American Archivist* for July by Victor Gondos, Jr. Plans and figures are given for the structure which will house the state historical society and the state archives and give increased space to the state library.

DR. FREDERICK KUHN'S WHOSE ARTICLE "The Breakup of the Plan of Union" appeared in the June issue of *Michigan History* authors "New Light on the Plan of Union" in the *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* of March. Dr. Kuhns' two articles form part of a wider study by him on "The Operations of the American Home Mission Society in the Old Northwest, 1826-61" which comprised his Ph.D. thesis submitted to the University of Chicago in 1947.

BASED UPON OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS, "The Uniforms of Robert Rogers' Rangers," by Harrison K. Bird, Jr., in the *Bulletin of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum* for July, supplies a long felt need. No authentic example of the Rangers' uniform is known to be in existence.

THE MORAVIAN MISSION AT OLD FAIRFIELD ON THE THAMES in Ontario, and Moravian settlements at various points in the Old Northwest Territory, 1764 to 1817, are among the subjects of the article, "Pennsylvania Indian Nations in Ontario," by Arthur D. Graeff. This account of the Moravians appeared in *Pennsylvania History* for July.

A COLORED ILLUSTRATION ADDS CONSIDERABLE INTEREST to a valuable article in *Minnesota History* for June. The article is "The Picture Rock of Crooked Lake," by Grace Lee Nute, research associate of the Minnesota Historical Society.

THE HISTORY BOOK CLUB EACH MONTH SELECTS for its readers a pre-eminent current book of American history. Recent selections by the club were: *The Westward Crossings* by Jeannette Mirsky, *Experiment in Rebellion* by Clifford Dowdey, *Concord: American Town* by Townsend Scudder, *Jefferson: War and Peace* by Marie Kimball, *Pontiac and the Indian Uprising* by Howard H. Peckham, and *The Proper Bostonians* by Cleveland Amory. The three editors who select the monthly book are: Bernard DeVoto, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., and Randolph G. Adams, director of the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan. The August selection of the History Book Club was Nelson Cole Haley's *Whale Hunt*. *Whale Hunt* was written by a whaler one hundred years ago. The manuscript has lain unknown to the public since Haley wrote his account. The club's selection for September was *Triumph of Freedom: 1775-1783* by John C. Miller. This book provides a comprehensive picture of the American Revolution.

THE SECOND INSTALLMENT OF "NINETY-SIX YEARS Among the Indians of the Northwest" by Philip F. Wells, as told to Thomas E. Odell, appeared in the July issue of *North Dakota History*. These reminiscences of Mr. Wells include his memories of George Armstrong Custer.

A PRACTICAL ARTICLE ON GENEALOGY intended for Vermonters, but with much advice for all researchers interested in family history, is "Excursion into Genealogy" by Mary Childs Nerney. This genealogical item appeared in *Vermont Quarterly* for April.

State and Local History News FOR MAY, published by the American Association for State and Local History, devotes its main article to the Hayes Memorial Library at Fremont, Ohio. The library is ably described by Watt P. Marchman.

THE KENTUCKY HISTORICAL SOCIETY COMPLETED the first volume of its newsletter, *Communique*, with the July, 1948 issue. In common with many other historical societies, including the Historical Society of Michigan, the Kentucky Historical Society has found it advantageous to issue a newsletter because such a publication enables the society to keep in closer touch with its members than it can through the quarterly. The current activities of the Kentucky Historical Society include the sponsorship of a Kentucky freedom car, which is to be attached to the Freedom Train. The car will exhibit priceless Kentucky objects and documents and will be guarded by the Kentucky state police.

THE LATEST SOCIETY TO BEGIN THE PUBLICATION of a newsletter is the Nebraska State Historical Society, whose publication is entitled *Historical News Letter*. *Historical News Letter* made its first appearance in July. During the ten months period ending in July the Nebraska State Historical Society increased its membership by 489. The special levy authorized by the 1943 legislature for a new historical building now amounts to \$423,000.

FOR THREE MONTHS, *What's Going On!*, a PUBLICATION of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, has been published on an experimental basis. The reaction of the membership to the Wisconsin newsletter was so favorable that the executive committee of the society in June voted unanimously to make *What's Going On!* a continuing part of the society's services to its membership. Interest in the Wisconsin statehood centennial has increased membership in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin to 3,273, the highest membership in the society's history. Its goal for the year is 5,000 members.

IN 1922 ADELAIDE L. FRIES, ARCHIVIST OF THE MORAVIAN CHURCH in America, Southern Province, published the first volume of *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina*. In 1947 volume seven, covering the years 1809 to 1822 was published.

THE JUNE 7 ISSUE OF *Lincoln Lore* WAS THE ONE THOUSANDTH ISSUE of this periodical. This issue was suggested and prepared by friends of the editor, Dr. Louis A. Warren, and was devoted to testimonials to his more than twenty years' work in publishing Lincoln material.

Kaskaskia under the French Regime BY NATALIA MAREE BELTING, is one of the most recent monographs in the University of Illinois' series, "Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences." It tells the story of the French in the Illinois country in the eighteenth century.

AMONG THE APPOINTMENTS MADE BY THE NEW SECTION for social sciences recently created in the division of higher education of the United States Office of Education is that of Dr. Jennings B. Sanders, specialist for history. Dr. Sanders was formerly head of the department of history at the University of Tennessee from 1935 to 1943. From 1943 to 1946 he was president of Memphis State College. He has also held regular appointments at Denison University, the University of Chicago, and the University of Alabama, and has served on temporary appointments at the George Peabody College for Teachers and the University of Washington. Among his writings, Dr. Sanders is the author of a college textbook, *Early American History, 1492-1789*. He received his A.B. degree from Franklin College, and his A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Chicago.

Reviews of Books

Michigan: The Story of the University. By KENT SAGENDORPH. (New York, E. P. Dutton and Company, 1948. 384 p. Illustrations. \$4.50.)

Several histories of the University of Michigan have been written, notably those by Elizabeth M. Farrand, Burke A. Hinsdale, and Wilfred B. Shaw; but there has never been one to match Kent Sagendorph's. Miss Farrand wrote in the chaste and restrained manner befitting the seriousness of her subject, and the male authors, both members of the university staff, were probably inhibited by consciousness of their official connection. Mr. Sagendorph, however, is shackled neither by Victorian restraint nor by official modesty. Formerly a student in the university, he is frankly proud of his alma mater, and he sings her praises in unashamed superlatives.

The author has divided the story into three parts: "Old Ann Arbor Town," "The Era of President Angell," and "The Victors." In the first part, after a general survey of the university today, as he sees it, he begins at the beginning with the Catholepistemiad, spiritual forerunner of the modern institution, and continues to 1871. A hero worshiper at heart, Mr. Sagendorph gives full credit to the founding fathers: Governor Lewis Cass, the Rev. John D. Pierce, and Governor Stevens T. Mason. He expresses sympathy for the students in the early years, sawing wood and carrying it up three flights of stairs to their rooms in Mason Hall, attending chapel at 6:00 A.M., and sometimes sitting through a class period before breakfast. Dr. Henry P. Tappan, president from 1852 until 1863, who set the struggling little college on the way to becoming a real university, is praised for his achievements, and the small-minded regents who removed him from office are consigned to everlasting obloquy.

The figure of Dr. James B. Angell dominates the second section of the book. President from 1871 to 1909, he built the university that Tappan had dreamed of. The "Gentleman from Vermont" by appealing to alumni and the legislature obtained funds for expansion, and he made it one of the leading American institutions of learning.

In this section the author tells of student traditions, early student publications, and popular student rendezvous: Joe Parker's, the Orient, and the Pretzel Bell. A whole chapter is devoted to Hurry-up Yost, the epic Tournament of Roses football game in 1902, and the story of the Little Brown Jug.

The third section of the book deals with the administrations of presidents Harry Burns Hutchins, Marion L. Burton, Clarence Cook Little, and Alexander G. Ruthven, from 1909 to 1948. It is a story of phenomenal growth in buildings, in enrollment, and in prestige. Activities in the university during the two world wars are given adequate treatment, with

particular emphasis on the vast and varied contributions to the war effort in World War II.

Attractive features of the book are the illustrations: end papers which are an aerial view of the campus and a plan of the campus with each building identified, reproductions of etchings by Wilfred B. Shaw, and halftone engravings.

Unfortunately this extremely interesting history of the University of Michigan is marred by numerous errors. For example, the thousands of male students who have lived in the East Quadrangle and the West Quadrangle would be surprised to read on page 86 that the university "is opposed to dormitories for men. . ." As a matter of fact the policy for some years has been to provide housing for all first year men. Another example is the garbling of the facts about the Indian grant of three sections of land to the university. This free gift, probably suggested by Governor Cass, was written into the Treaty of Fort Meigs. Contrary to the author's assertion, it would not have been lost by delay in establishing the university, and the sections were not located in Toledo (pages 35-36). Incidentally, in 1932, the university established five scholarships for Indians in tardy recognition of the assistance given to the infant institution by chiefs of their race one hundred fifteen years earlier.

Judge Augustus B. Woodward, author of the plan for the Catholepistemiad was born in New York City, not in Virginia, and he attended King's College, now Columbia University. Thus he was not "a product of the manor-house tutor system. . ." (page 37).

Several statements about Ann Arbor are incorrect. *The Western Emigrant*, published there in 1829 (not in 1830), was not the first newspaper outside Detroit, *The Michigan Sentinel* of Monroe having preceded it by four years (pages 47-48). The author writes on page 47 that when John Allen and Elisha Rumsey selected Ann Arbor for their home, "people wouldn't let them alone." They would have been very unhappy to remain alone along, for they platted a town and were eager to sell lots to settlers. Further, Ann Rumsey did not come to the new village in the fall of 1824. She accompanied her husband and John Allen on their first trip in February (page 46).

There are many mistakes in the account of the university's World War II program. No one learned Japanese in six weeks (page 345); Army courses were usually of twelve weeks duration, not six (page 345); and there were never "12,000 uniformed men who massed [messed?] on the campus everyday" (page 351). The largest number at one time was 4,063 during the fall term of 1943. These are sufficient examples of errors which occur throughout the volume.

Readers who are uncritical will enjoy "this informal, lively book. . ." Others will be irritated by the too frequent inaccuracies.

University of Michigan

F. CLEVER BALD

The Finns in America: a Bibliographic Guide to Their History. By JOHN I. KOLEHMAINEN. (Hancock, Finnish Lutheran Book Concern, 1947. 141 p. \$2.00.)

Since 1932 Suomi College in Hancock has been a depository for all written material on the Finns in America. In 1945-46, after renewed interest, the Finnish American Historical Library was organized. This bibliography is the first realization of the success of such a venture. It is the work of Dr. John I. Kolehmainen of Heidelberg College, who has written numerous scholarly articles on the Finnish Americans.

Dr. Kolehmainen can be commended for fulfilling a long time need for such a specific reference tool. It can now serve as a basis or as an incentive for a good, solid, exhaustive study of the Finnish Americans in the history of America. These past works should be coordinated into one work in English that would be available to scholars and laymen. Many of the works listed present drastically different ideas which should be translated for reconsideration by the moderns.

A rapid count shows that the bibliography contains approximately two thousand items. Of these there are some one thousand books in Finnish, many of which are society publications. There are some five hundred periodical articles in Finnish, the majority of which are in Finnish language newspapers. Then there is a list of close to four hundred periodicals and newspapers published in the Finnish language. The English works divide numerically into about fifty books and one hundred periodical articles.

The bibliography is divided into the following major subject divisions: emigration, settlement, employment, religious institutions, temperance crusades, working-class movement, co-operative movement, newspapers and periodicals, education, literary arts, women and men, and old and new world observations of immigrant life. The greatest emphasis in writing has been in the field of religion. This is accounted for by the fact that there are numerous church calendars and yearbooks published. The labor movement has received a justified amount of space, for the Finns have always been a part of and sympathetic to the American labor movement.

At the beginning of each subject division Dr. Kolehmainen gives excellent introductory notes as to the prevalent ideas and philosophies pertaining to that subject. The entries are in alphabetical order by author or by title where no author is available. The items are separated as to books, periodical, or newspaper articles. No attempt has been made to separate the Finnish language entries from the English. This makes it difficult for the non-Finnish reader to quickly see material available on a subject in English.

The typography and arrangement are easily readable and applicable to reference use. All Finnish titles have been translated, which gives a very

good idea of the content of the work. The use of subject subdivisions could have been used to make a more specific subject bibliography.

The bibliography represents practically an exhaustive compilation of all work referring to the Finns in this country. There are, however, several conspicuous omissions. One is Dr. Leonard C. Kercher's *Consumer Co-operatives in the North Central States*, which is the outstanding study on Finnish co-operatives.

Included in the bibliography are approximately forty-two books and periodical articles that deal with the Finns in Michigan. Twenty-three of these are in Finnish. Agriculture and settlement receive the greatest emphasis. Michigan leads all states in the field of publishing Finnish publications. Some thirty-five Finnish religious and temperance newspapers and journals are published in Michigan. Over twenty Finnish language newspapers also have their origin in Michigan.

It is the writer's hope that Dr. Kolehmainen's work will be an inspiration for a thorough study of Finnish Americans; for such a conscientious and scholarly bibliography deserves to have its purpose fulfilled.

Western Michigan College of Education.

TAISTO JOHN NIEMI

Bibliography of Ohio Archaeology. By RICHARD G. MORGAN and JAMES H. RODABAUGH. (Columbus, The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, 1947. [VI], 190 p.)

Few if any areas the size of the state of Ohio have such a thing as a published list of all accounts relating to their archaeology. Interest in aboriginal remains began early in Ohio, and one of the earliest publications on the subject was written by William Henry Harrison. It was printed in Cincinnati in 1838. This bibliography by Morgan and Rodabaugh is put forth as a centennial memorial to the most famous early work, *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*, by E. George Squier and E. H. Davis.

Writings on Ohio archaeology, oftentimes appearing in articles having mainly to do with the aborigines themselves rather than with actual finds of an archaeological nature, have appeared in a variety of forms, as pamphlets, newspaper and magazine articles, publications of various societies and museums, as letters to editors, and as complete books. This bibliography includes all of these different kinds of writings, and it is, or it can be said to be for all practical purposes, exhaustively complete. I can think of but one reference which has been left out. It is a short discussion of the Yuma-Folsom types of projectile points found in Ohio, in *Evidence of Early Man in North America*, by Edgar B. Howard. There is also, so far as I am aware, but one error. The title numbered 362, relating to the Madisonville site, should be credited to John W. Griffin, not James B. Griffin.

The book has five sections, including the preface. The others are an historical account of Ohio archaeology, which takes up the first ten pages and stands by itself as an important contribution. It is a chronological account of the individuals who have had charge of the more important archaeological undertakings, with remarks on the significance of their work. The list of titles and authors constitutes the major part of the book, and at the end there are an addenda and an index. A total of 1,351 titles is listed, and the thing that makes this bibliography the model for all others to come is that there are short descriptions and criticisms of a good many of the works cited. This fact, along with the historical account at the beginning, makes the book much more than a bibliography. It is an indispensable item for the library of anyone interested in Mississippi Valley history, and its authors deserve great praise for a very thorough and conscientious piece of work.

University of Michigan

E. F. GREENMAN

Contributors

Ferris Lewis' grandfather was a lumber cruiser. His father came to Frederic at the age of four in 1878, shortly after the railroad went through Grayling and Gaylord. The land then was covered with standing timber. His grandfather started a store at Frederic in 1889 which he sold to Mr. Lewis' father in 1912. When Mr. Lewis was a boy in Frederic the town was then declining. It is this declining lumber town about which Mr. Lewis writes. He was impelled to describe Frederic in detail because his experience in collecting material on the history of lumbering in Michigan has convinced him that little has been written on the subject for the average reader. Because of this Mr. Lewis has attempted to portray, in a detailed way, his boyhood memories of a typical lumbering town in the days of its decline.

Miss Janet White received her A. B. degree from Elmira College. She received her library training at Drexel Institute of Technology, School of Library Science in Philadelphia. It was here that Miss White also received her B. S. degree in library science. Last June she received her M. A. degree in history from the University of Michigan where she is at present senior reference librarian in the general library.

Mr. Melvin Wachs is at present a student at the University of Michigan, majoring in political science and law. His article is a direct outgrowth of his hobby, philately and research in local postal history. Mr. Wachs is a native of Detroit, and a graduate of Detroit Central High School. He has been a member of the Boy Scouts for several years, having attained the rank of Eagle Scout. He attended the Sixth World Scout Jamboree held at Moisson, France, last summer. Mr. Wachs also served as parliamentarian of the Student United Nations Organization, a Detroit Board of Education project, in 1947.

Mr. Andrew Perejda holds an A.B. degree from Wayne University and an M.A. from Syracuse University. He has been in government service as geographer and cartographer for four years with A.A.F. Intelligence, Board of Economic Warfare, and the Office of Chief of Staff, G-2. At present he is instructor of geography at Wayne University. He has translated jointly with Dr. George B. Cressey, of Syracuse University, the "Great Soviet World Atlas," volume 1, and is author of the map, "Michigan—Isochronic Map." His areas of specialization in the field of geography are Soviet geography, political geography, and cartography.

Dr. Carl E. Burkland's interest in early Michigan literary figures finds expression in this issue of *Michigan History* through his article on Lewis J. Bates. Previous articles by Dr. Burkland are "An Early Michigan Poet:

Elizabeth Margaret Chandler" in the April-June, 1946 and "An Early Michigan Poet: Louise Legrand Noble" in the June, 1947 issues of the magazine.

In the issue for March Mr. Walter Griffith described "The Detroit River in the Eighties" as he recollected it. In this issue he recounts the extensive variety of uses to which wood was put when he was a child. Mr. Griffith contributed to the change from the age of wood to that of steel, for he claims to be the oldest automobile mechanic in the United States who is still working. Mr. Griffith worked with Horace and John Dodge in 1893. In 1896 he worked for Alexander Winton. Since 1920 he has been in the employ of the Ford Motor Company.

Miss Mary Moran is a resident of Battle Creek. A journalism major at Michigan State College, she will graduate in June, 1949. Miss Moran is advertising manager for the college paper, the *State News*, and handles publicity for a campus theatrical group, the Dionysians, and her sorority, Sigma Kappa.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946.

Of Michigan History magazine published quarterly at Lansing, Michigan, for December, 1948. State of Michigan, County of Ingham, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Lewis Beeson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Michigan History magazine and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933 and July 2, 1946, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher and editor are: Publisher, Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, Michigan; Editor, Lewis Beeson, Lansing, Michigan; Managing Editors and Business Managers, none.

2. That the owner is: The Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, Michigan; Charles A. Sink, President, Ann Arbor; James O. Knauss, Vice-President, Kalamazoo; Lewis Beeson, Secretary, Lansing. No stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and the other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

Lewis Beeson, *Editor*.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of November, 1948.

Grace McCue, *Notary Public*.

My commission expires August 9, 1950.

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THE MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION was established in 1913 to collect, arrange, and preserve historical records of all types relating to Michigan, to compile and publish information about the state, and to assist and co-operate with Michigan individuals and organizations who are interested in the history of Michigan. The commission publishes *Michigan History* quarterly and maintains a historical museum in Lansing. The commission is the custodian of the public archives of the state.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN was founded in 1874 as the Pioneer Society of the State of Michigan. Its objects are to foster all efforts to create a wider interest on the part of Michigan citizens in the history of their state. Membership in the society is open to all who are interested in Michigan and its history. Dues are \$3.00 a year. *Michigan History* is sent quarterly to members. Support the program of the society by joining it and by telling your friends about it and asking them to join. Address your application to the Secretary, Historical Society of Michigan, Lansing.



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Errata

page 99, lines 16, 17, and 18, for *ten* read *tew*
 page 103, line 5, for *see* read *hear*
 page 106, line 3, for *Folly Perkins* read *Polly Perkins*
 page 108, line 6, for *Mrs. Marion Greene* read *Mrs. Marian Greene*

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